The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Suggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.

Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19th, RIGOLETTO—Gilda, Madame Gassier; Maddalena, Madame Viardot Garcia; Giovanni, Madame Chierici; Duca, Signor Mario; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Sparafucile, Signor Ciampi; Manello, Signor Kinni; Borsa, Signor Chierici.

On THURSDAY, SEPT. 20th, MARTA.—Lionello, Signor Mario; Plunketto, Signor Graziani; Tristano, Signor Ciampi; Sceriffo, Signor Kinni; Lady Enrichetta, Madame Grisi; Nancy, Madame Viardot Garcia.

On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21st (First time in Dublin) GLUCK'S OPERA of ORPHEO & EURIDICE. After which a Comic Scene—DON BUCEFALO—by Signor Ciampi. To conclude with the Last Act of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Gassier.

On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, IL TROVATORE.

SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, at Two o'clock. In which Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Gassier, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, and the other Eminent Artistes, will appear.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 6s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce the SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT, On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860. Supported by the following Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Mdlle. Orvil (Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia), and Madame Gassier, Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Ciampi, and Signor Operti (Pianist to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia).

Conductor—Signor Vianesi.

PROGRAMME.

PARTE PRIMA.

Fantasia—"Pour le Piano" (Norma) Signor Operti .. Bellini.
Canzone—"Il Bacio" Signor Kinni .. Fiorimo.
Duetto—"Par Valli" Mdlle. Orvil and Signor Luise .. Blangini.
Aria—"Veneziana, Canzone di Venezia." Signor Ciampi.
Cavatina—"Ernani involami" (Ernani) Madame Gassier .. Verdi.
Song—"Home, Sweet Home" (by special desire). Madame Grisi.
Song—"Good bye, Sweetheart" Signor Mario.
Trio—"Qual volutta" (Lombardi) Madame Gassier, Signor Luise, and Signor Ciampi .. Verdi.

PARTE SECONDA.

Terzetto—"Papataci" Sig. Mario, Sig. Ciampi, and Sig. Graziani .. Rossini.
Aria—"Al dolce guidami" (Anna Bolena) Madame Grisi .. Donizetti.
Romanza "Perche dell' auro" (Torquato) Signor Graziani .. Donizetti.
Duetto—"Oh guardate che figura" Madame Grisi and Signor Ciampi.
Valz di Venzano Madame Gassier .. Venzano.
Aria—"Vol che sapete" (by desire) Mdlle. Orvil .. Mozart.
Canzone—"El Desterado" Sig. Luise .. Pathos.
Finale—"Osommo Carlo" (Ernani) Tutti .. Verdi.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock. Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street. Gallery, 2s.; entrance Lombard-street. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK, (as the Company open in Birmingham, on Monday, the 24th of September), Of the Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND MISS JULIA GOULD, FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. On THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19th, 1860, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. The First Part of the Entertainment will be finished by BUCKLEY'S BRASS BAND. To conclude with Buckley's Travestie on ROSSINI'S CINDERELLA. Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street. Children in Arms not admitted.

RETURN OF INCOME TAX.

Now that this tax has become both permanent and serious as affecting small incomes—what a large portion of the community is limited to—and under one hundred a year (and other causes), having paid this tax, are not aware that they are entitled to claim a return; and others, who do not consider it worth the trouble that may be attendant on making the application, the undersigned begs respectfully to state that he has been successful in recovering, in numerous cases confided to him, without any trouble to the parties interested. All matters placed in his hands shall be treated with strict confidence. HENRY NEWTON, Public Accountant. 50, Lower Sackville-street.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES, &c.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company, being now fully incorporated, with Limited Liability, and a large number of Shares having been applied for, the Directors will proceed to consider the applications, and make the requisite allotment, on FRIDAY, the 21st of September.

(By order of the Board) G. BEDFORD, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, 30, Bridge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

All applications for Shares must be sent in to the Brokers or Secretary, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860. (By order of the Board) G. BEDFORD, Secretary.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.

OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Tweedy.

Trustees—Hon B HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Hon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, M P; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev H J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £50) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookbord. — A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. — J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. — JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
B. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s per Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £1; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £1; — Minter, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.

On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12 a.m.	Enfield	6.18 a.m.
Clonsilla	5.18 "	Moyvalley	6.26 "
Lucan	5.23 "	Hill of Down	6.38 "
Leixlip	5.33 "	Killucan	7.0 "
Maynooth	5.44 "	Mullingar	7.30 "
Kilcock	5.54 "	Castletown	7.36 "
Ferns Lock	6.5 "	Streamstown	7.46 "

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.

Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 4-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.

N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

UNION HALL, SOUTH SIDE, DUBLIN.

Persons desirous to take a part in this good work are requested to attend a Meeting of the Committee, at 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, on This Wednesday, September 19, 1860, at Two o'clock p.m.

JAMES R. MILLINGTON, Assistant Secretary pro tem.

As the Hall will be under the direction of a Limited Company, to prevent disappointment an early application should be made for Shares.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000.

Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.

Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—

Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 36s, 38s, 42s; late 6s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 60s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.

Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emilion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.

Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.

First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 58s, now 50s; ditto, the vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 60s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 105s.

The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Paye, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 35s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vougeot, Chambertin St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.

For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 5, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. Patron—Lord Roden.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Joseph Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, one of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the society in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contribution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£ s d
Lady Griffith	5 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	5 0 0
A Protestant	5 0 0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.	5 0 0
Miss Singleton	5 0 0
Mrs. George Rotherham	5 0 0
John La Touche, Esq.	5 0 0
George Casey, Esq.	5 0 0
Major-General Porter	5 0 0
The Baron De Robeck	5 0 0
C. C.	5 0 0
A Gentleman	2 0 0
Tanner's Hall	2 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare	2 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan	2 0 0
C. Ganssen, Esq.	2 0 0
Espine Batty, Esq.	2 0 0
A Friend, per Mrs. West	2 0 0
K——	2 0 0
A. B.	2 0 0
H. C.	2 0 0
Rev. St. George French	2 0 0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.	1 5 0
Rev. B. H. Johnson	1 0 0
— Alexander, Esq.	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.	1 0 0
Mrs. West	1 0 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.	1 0 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1 0 0
R. Manders, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss Aylmer	1 0 0
John C. Erck, Esq.	1 0 0
A Protestant	1 0 0
Miss Hardy	1 0 0
S H Stevenson, Esq	1 0 0
Mrs Wright	2 0 0
Messrs Joy	2 2 0
Orpheline, per Rev. W P Walshe	1 0 0
S H Bolton, Esq	2 0 0
J Smyly, Esq	5 0 0
W K Clay, Esq	0 10 0
The Misses Rosse, per Rev W H Stevenson	5 0 0
— Dobbyn, Esq	1 0 0
Rev J B Wallace	0 10 0
B Brabazon, Esq	1 0 0
R H Jephson, Esq	1 0 0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.	1 0 0
J and S (Tullamore)	5 0 0
Miss Thompson	5 0 0
M G	1 0 0
G Braithwaite, Esq	0 5 0
Mrs Newman	1 0 0

	£ s d
Mrs. B——	1 0 0
A Friend, J L	1 0 0
James F. Wright, Esq.	1 0 0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long	1 0 0
Dr. M'Clintock	1 0 0
Mrs. Major Greene	1 0 0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages	1 0 0
Lady Crofton	0 10 0
A Friend	0 10 0
A few Friends at the Meeting	0 10 0
Stamps (Belfast)	0 10 0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock	0 10 0
Mrs H K Courtney	0 5 0
Captain A P Graves	0 5 0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0 5 0
Anonymous, Bangor	0 2 6
AK	0 2 6
A friend	0 2 0
A H	0 1 0
J. R. Cooke, Esq.	1 0 0
John Murphy, Esq.	10 0 0
— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt	0 10 0
William Shaw, per do.	0 10 0
William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.	2 0 0
Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Bell	0 10 0
William Sandys, Esq.	1 0 0
W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer	0 10 0
Lord Viscount Gough	2 0 0
Thomas Tickell, Esq	0 10 0
— Humphreys, Esq	1 0 0
Mrs Stuart	5 0 0
A Gentleman in Staffordshire	5 0 0
W O'Brien, Esq	0 10 0
R Cusack, Esq	5 0 0
Rev C Hackett	1 0 0
A Friend, per Rev Thomas Jordan	5 0 0
Miss Rutledge	3 0 0
Mrs Stuart	0 3 0
Rev Wm Marrable	0 5 0
Burton Brabazon, Esq.	1 0 0
N. Barton, Esq., per Rev. James Andrew	5 5 0
R P Bayley, Esq, J P	5 0 0
Mrs Spellar	5 0 0
Thomas Triphook, Esq	0 10 0
Mrs B Hearn	1 0 0
Miss B Hearn	0 2 6
H B Hearn	0 2 6
J W B Hearn	0 2 6

Sermon.

DAY SCHOOL AND LENDING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND, 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, (One door from corner of Talbot-street.) On SUNDAY NEXT, 23rd SEPTEMBER, A SERMON Will be preached (D.V.) in ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, BY THE REV. JAMES QUINTON, A.B., T.C.D., And a Collection made in aid of the above Institution.

Those to whom it has pleased God in His mercy to preserve the inestimable blessing of sight are entreated to consider how painful the privation of the blind, and to assist towards the alleviation of that privation by enabling them to read for themselves the precious records of redeeming love.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. James Quinton, 2, Upper Parnell-place; by any of the Committee; or by Miss Mary Pettigrew, at the School.

Education.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is effective, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind, though firm treatment. No constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is evinced to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket-field, pleasure gardens, and playgrounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. For prospectuses, address "Alpha," 29 Mount-street, Westminster-road.

CIVIL SERVICE TUTOR. MR. COUCHE, 12, DENZILLE-STREET, begs to announce to Candidates for Constabulary Cadetships, and Government Offices generally, that, in addition to his Tuitions, he has established a class exclusively for gentlemen nominated to compete for Government appointments.

Mr. C.'s long experience as Master in some of the leading schools in Dublin, his intimate knowledge of the various subjects required in the different public departments, and the system pursued at competitive examinations, and also the anxious interest he takes in the welfare of those under his care (who from first to last are entirely under his own personal instruction and training), is a guarantee that any candidate he undertakes to qualify cannot possibly fail.

The following gentlemen, specially prepared by Mr. C. since he commenced last year, obtained highest marks and appointments:—

Fred. D. Willis, Esq., Dublin Castle, a Clerkship in the Treasury.
Augustus Green, Esq., Monkstown, a Sub-Inspectorship of Constabulary.
W. B. Minchin, Esq., Kingstown, a Sub-Inspectorship of Constabulary.
Reginald Guinness, Esq., Deepwell, Blackrock, a Clerkship in the General Post Office, London; and
Mr. C....son, H. Connau, also a Clerkship in the General Post Office, London.

The above have been the only candidates prepared by Mr. C. for those competitions, and passed direct from him on first trial.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 5, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN. Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.

WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—

DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's Army Prospectus contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failures from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. William Guinness, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. Stapleton.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. Sleaty, a Pupil prepared by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.

INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.

Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.

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On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competed for One Vacancy, C. E. A. Cameron, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, scoring 865.

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Legal Notices.

ELIGIBLE BUSINESS CONCERNS FOR SALE. CITY OF DUBLIN. COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY. IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Patrick Linskey, of Lower Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, Commission Agent and Dealer in Oils and Colours, a Bankrupt. } TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the Bankrupt and his assignees in the HOUSE, YARD, and CONCERN, No. 35, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN, in which the bankrupt lately carried on business. The Premises are held for an unexpired term of 66 years, at the yearly rent of £70.

The title deed under which the bankrupt held may be inspected in the Office of the Agent to the Bankruptcy.

The Auctioneer will show the premises.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1860.

T. BATTLEY, Assistant Registrar.
CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., Official Assignee, No. 29, Upper Ormond-quay.
THEODORE CRONHELM, Agent to the Bankruptcy, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.
THOMAS DILLON, Auctioneer, No. 2, Bachelors'-walk.

MRS. SARAH EGAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to 22nd and 23rd Vic. chap. 35, sec. 29, all Persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH EGAN, formerly of South Anne-street, Dublin, afterwards of Glenbrook, Delgany, in the County of Wicklow, then of Sussex-parade, Kingstown, and late of Mellifont-avenue, Kingstown, in the County of Dublin, Widow, who died on the 14th day of February, 1860, at Mellifont-avenue aforesaid, are, within the period of one calendar month from the date hereof, to send in the particulars of such claim to EDMUND ROBERTS, of No. 14, Albert-road, Regent's-park, London, esq., one of the executors acting under the will of the deceased, or to his Solicitor, the undersigned; and at the expiration of said period the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1860.

WELDON S. MOLONY, Solicitor.
No. 7, Merrion-Square South, Dublin.

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Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.

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SALE OF PRIME MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. TALBOTT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, No. 21, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, Kingstown, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, the entire of the Household Furniture and effects, comprising principally balloon back chairs, in Domingo mahogany frames, lounging and prie-dieu chair, scroll back sofa and lounger, card and work tables, set mahogany dining tables, two chimney glasses in gilt frames, Kidderminster carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons, chimney ornaments, cabinets and chiffonier, parlour curtains, elegant Albert bedsteads, prime hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, blankets, quilts, towel rails, house presses, cane seat chairs, toilet tables, basin stands, toilet glasses, and ware fender and fire-irons, commodes, kitchen furniture in variety; numerous other lots, including a circular-headed eight day-clock.

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Cherry Mount is 3 miles from the Kells Station, Dublin and Drogheda Railway.

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230	Pieces of Red Pine, of superior quality, long lengths, and from 12 to 17 inches square.			
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8	"	Rock Elm, 14 to 18 "		
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1,000	"	1st quality,	12.9.3	Bright Spruce Quebec Deals.
2,300	"	2nd "	12.9.3	" "
600	"	2nd "	10.9.3	" "
200	"	2nd "	8.9.3	" "
600	"	1st "	12.11.3	Yellow Pine Plank.
400	"	2nd "	12.11.3	" "
500	"	1st "	12.9.3	" "
500	"	2nd "	12.9.3	" "
4,000	Pieces of Merchantable Pipe Staves, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inches thick.			

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Dublin, 25th August, 1860.

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Broughams,	Phaetons,
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MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The very critical position of affairs in the Papal States has given a weak tone to the Government Securities, which declined in London to-day one-eighth throughout.

In our local market Consols receded three shillings and ninepence, and New Threes one-eighth per cent., business still continuing on a limited scale.

In the Share market generally, there was rather more activity than recently, but prices had a tendency to decline.

In the Joint Stock Banking Securities Hibernians scarcely realised last value, Nationals closed heavily at a further decline of one-half, and Royals gave way one-eighth.

There was a fractional reduction in Atlantic Steam Shares, which, however, showed symptoms of reaction, and City of Dublin Shares (Issue of 1836) fell back to £51¼, closing with buyers, British and Irish were on Sale.

In Mines, the transactions were in Connorrees, which opened at a trifling decline but finally recovered yesterday's value, and in Wicklow Copper Shares, which closed strongly at a further advance of one-half.

Alliance Gas was in demand at last price, there being no offers to sell, and the nominal rates in Patriotics were £6 to £6⅛.

Cork and Passage Railway Shares were sold at the previous quotation, as were also Dublin and Droghedas, Irish, South Easterns and Midlands of the two denominations. Dublin and Belfasts declined ½ per share and closed weakly. There was a slight improvement in Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords, and Dundalk and Enniskillens gave way one quarter, and remained on sale at the reduced price. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Bandons, £13¾ to £14; Great Southern Stock, £112½ to £112¾; Newry and Rostrevors, £6¾ to £7, and Waterford and Limericks, £23¾ sellers; Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was also on sale.

The only negociation in Preference Securities was that in Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents., which were largely dealt in at a reduction of one quarter. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock was on sale at a fractional advance, and the new issue of the Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. was offering at par.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ¾
Ditto account, 12th October	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	91⅞
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	37¼
National Bank	61½
Royal Bank	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
City of Dublin	—
Ditto	—
Ditto Issue of 1836	51¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	19
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	71
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
RAILWAYS	
Cork Blackrock and Passage	10¾
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Irish South Eastern, (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6
Dublin and Drogheda	75½
Great Southern and Western	112¾
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5¼ ½
Midland Great Western	54½
Do. Half Shares	27¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98¾
Londonderry and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual	10½
Ditto Halves	13
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 s 3d	93¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92⅝ ½	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	92¼
Ditto for Account	92¾ ⅞	92⅞	92¼ ⅝	92¼ ⅞	92¼ ⅞	92¾ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92¼ 92	92¼	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	91⅞
Ditto for Account	91½		92¾	92¼	92⅞	91⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 18.

OPENING PRICES:	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115; Great Western 73¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¼; London and North Western, 99⅞; Account, —; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46; Midland Stock, 126¾ ⅞; South Eastern, 86¼ ⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99; York and North Midland, 84¼; London and South Western, 11¼ 2; Great Western, 72¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 29¼—; Grand Trunks, ; North British, 62¾ ⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened at 93⅛ to ¼, and have continued so all morning. Shares very inactive, but market good in tone, and, in some instances, prices have improved. Canadian good at advanced rates. Yorkshire and North Midland very firm. French good. Weather very wet.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The funds remain without the slightest movement. There were scarcely any transactions. In the Discount market, the demand has been very moderate. About £72,000 in gold, partly Australian, and partly refined, was bought by the Bank. The Railway market has again been very inactive to-day, and in most of the leading stocks, a decline of one-fourth to one-half per cent. has taken place. The unfavourable weather has been the chief cause of depression.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The Stock Exchange to-day was remarkably dull, speculation is quite dormant. Rainy weather had something to do with the slackness of business, funds have not varied from quotations, which have prevailed for some days past. At the close the appearance of the market was rather flat. British Railway Stocks were rather weaker in the afternoon, chiefly from lack of business. There is no new feature in the Discount market.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 1 to 4; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾ 13; Ambergs, 6¼; London and North Western, 110¼; Caledonians, 91½ 2; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Leeds Northern, 57½; Eastern Counties, 54¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80½; Midland Stock, 126¾ 7; Great Northern, 114¼ 15¼; North British, 63¾; Great Northern A, 118¼ 19½; Great Western, 72¾ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99¼ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13 1-16; York and North Midland, 84¼ 5; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7½ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 112 14. Consols have been inactive all day at 93⅛ to ¼, and closed so. Shares very idle, but Midlands, Leeds, and North Eastern Stock have advanced, and closed firm; Dovers dull; other things about the same as they closed yesterday. Canadians steady and firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Increased heaviness prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange. Business quite stagnant. The effect is prejudicial to the Funds, which have slightly declined. In other departments of the Stock Exchange, prices are firmly supported.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 5-15 P.M.—The Bourse has been heavy and dull. Rentes closed at 67.90, or 5 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The aspect of affairs on the Continent is becoming more warlike, and dulness pervades the Stock Exchange. The favourable state of the weather, and the increased easiness in the Money market, had created buoyancy in the Funds towards the close of the past week; but advices from Turin and other places produced an immediate reaction, and the consequence was subsequent inactivity, accompanied by a partial decline. In the London Discount circles, however, a more general inquiry for accommodation has been experienced, at rates similar to those last quoted, transactions in two months' bills having been negociated at 3¼, and three months' paper being done at 3¾ to 3½ per cent.; but by reason of the recent extensive failures in England great vigilance is now exercised in the selection of bills, especially in connexion with particular branches of business. As regards discounts, the accounts of the Bank of France, up to the month ending September, just issued, show a diminution of £460,000 in the bills discounted; and a decline has also taken place in the notes in circulation amounting to £493,000, and in the current accounts of a sum of £600,000. The stock of bullion belonging to the bank in question has been likewise reduced by about £780,000. In contrast to this statement the returns of the Bank of England continue to be satisfactory, and the quantity of bullion belonging to the bank has been increasing, notwithstanding the drain of gold for supplies of breadstuffs from abroad. From the latest official statement of the movements of the precious metals—namely, for the week ended the 12th inst.,—the imports of gold had exceeded the exports by a sum of £130,316, and further arrivals have since occurred. A sum of £65,000, however, was sent to Spain on Saturday in return, it is supposed, for wheat obtained from that country. The quotation for silver is 61⅝d per oz, and for the above week the exports exceeded the imports by £10,403, the former having been £19,967, while the latter was £9,564 only. With respect to trade in the manufacturing districts, the Manchester market has become again rather quiet, the good feeling which had set in having been checked by unfavourable advices; but from very large engagements which have been entered into by manufacturers, little change has taken place in prices. This is applicable to longcloths, printers, and shirtings. India and China shirtings, however, have become reduced by about 1½d, from the early part of last week; but for Bolton and fine yarns rates are a little firmer, with an increased inquiry. Yarns, generally, are tamer, on account of spinners being so well engaged, and prices which were refused on this day week are now accepted. Referring to the dulness which has prevailed for some time past in the demand for goods for India, it is held to be not unlikely that the death of Mr. Wilson will lead to the removal of some of the clauses of the tariff injurious to the export of yarns, &c., to that country. As to the silk trade, it appears from a circular of Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Company, of Lyons, that transactions in silk during the past month have been rather limited, but that prices remained firm, owing to continued scarcity of raw and thrown silk of all descriptions, the silk of the new European crop only beginning to make its appearance, and arrivals of Chinas having been delayed by disturbances in the producing districts; the news from the United States, however, encourage an expectation that orders for the next spring will re-assume their usual importance. It is too observed, moreover, that the principal European consumers—viz., England, France, Russia, and Germany—seem now more satisfied with current business; and it is therefore considered probable that prices will be maintained. The reports from the North of Ireland represent business generally to be in a healthy state, but that stocks of some articles in the linen trade are accumulating, caused chiefly by the lateness of the harvest; but these, it is expected, will disappear in a few weeks, when the home demand will become active.

Wool—In the London market all kinds of English wool are in fair request at full quotations; but in foreign and colonial qualities very little is passing, at about previous currencies.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the past week presents some activity, with firmness in quotations. Under the influence of the settled weather, special classes have recovered ⅛d per lb., the sales having averaged between 14,000 and 15,000 bales per diem. It is stated that nearly the whole of the excess of the American crop 1859-60 has been sent to Europe, and mostly to one port, Liverpool, and that the consumption of the United States has not increased materially since last year, or for some years past. It appears further that the continent of Europe, excluding France, has taken less cotton during the past year than the year before, but that France has purchased an increased quantity; Russia and other countries have been buying at Liverpool, instead of in American markets; but, beyond comparison, the great consumer continues to be Great Britain.

Flax—The demand for foreign flax has improved, and markets are now more largely supplied with new Irish, which is also in active request, large purchases having been made during the past week. Prices are—For handscutched, 5s 9d to 8s; milled, 9s 6d to 14s per stone.

Jute—The public sales in London have gone flatly, owing partly to the Calcutta telegrams respecting the crops.

Hides—In the same market East India hides have been in fair demand for export, but the home trade is still dull.

Metals—Scotch pig iron, 51s 3d to 51s 6d. Tin continues firm, at £132 for Straits, and £137 for Banca. Some large transactions have taken place in London, in foreign tin, and the price of English copper has again advanced £2 10s per ton.

Produce—The demand for sugar in our market has been firm during the past week, and prices have been fairly maintained. For tea there has been a moderate inquiry, but at easier rates, London having declined, and coffee has sold readily at firm prices. In London business has been rather dull, the favourable influence of the fine weather having been counteracted by the threatening aspect of Continental politics. The accounts of the coffee crop in Ceylon are unfavourable, as also are those referring to the cultivation of indigo in Bengal, but with these exceptions they promise a good, if not abundant, supply of the leading descriptions of produce. In raw sugar a good average business has been concluded, and prices have been steadily upheld, but sales to-day were in favour of buyers. Coffee has also sold freely; plantation kinds at full, and native Ceylon at rather higher rates. The China news of large shipments checked the tendency to improvement in the tea market, which is again dull, and public sales are declared for to-morrow. Rice was rather cheaper, but there has since been more disposition to buy at the decline. Saltpetre met increased attention on the news of the Sardinian proclamation, but the reduced prices and accumulating stocks advised from Calcutta checked the demand, and sales were pressed at a decline. The depression, however, has been recovered. Some parcels of Bombay have sold relatively 1s dearer. No change worth notice has occurred in either fruit or spices.

The tallow market is steady; spot, 52s 6d; spring, 53s 3d.

Provisions—There was a fair supply of potatoes at this morning's market, with a corresponding demand. Downs went from 4s to 5s 6d, and Kemps brought up to 7s in some cases.

Eggs—7s 2d export, 7s 10d retail.

Coals—17s 6d to 19s per ton.

Cattle—Yesterday's London market was lower for cattle and sheep by about ⅛d per lb., but ⅛d per lb. advance was established on calves; no change in other descriptions. In Liverpool, on same day, the supply of beasts was larger than on the previous Monday, but the demand was good, and full prices were obtained. The number of sheep was also greater, and fair sales were likewise effected without change in value.

Grain, &c.—Advices from New York represent that the intelligence of the recent high prices of breadstuffs in the United Kingdom had led to an immediate advance in the American markets, the supplies of wheat and flour at hand for exportation having been moreover rather moderate. At the starting of the mails, likewise, prices received up to yesterday, were tending upward, but this was likely to be checked by large arrivals which were expected from the interior, in consequence of farmers now disposing of their produce very freely. Notwithstanding the large quantity of grain, however, which it is anticipated will be available for exportation to Europe, it is not considered that present rates for wheat and other articles will be much lower, but this will most likely depend, in a considerable degree, on the state of the European markets and freights. It is supposed, besides, from the condition of the new crop of wheat in the United Kingdom, that large quantities of white and red American will be required for mixing, from our grain being soft, and that prime qualities which will be soon available will bring good prices. We regret to say that the unfavourable opinion entertained regarding our new wheat is not without foundation, as both here and in England some samples brought to market have been very inferior. At Mark-lane, on yesterday, the condition of the samples offered is stated to have been "most miserable." In the report of the previous market it was represented that "the new wheat continues generally very damp and inferior." From the report of the London market, on yesterday, it will be observed that the downward tendency of prices has been checked, and that rates are now rather against buyers, foreign wheat having advanced in Mark-lane by about 1s per quarter, or a little better than 6d per brl., and barley and oats having likewise become from 6d to 1s per quarter dearer. The advices from other English markets held to-day also show that prices have again an upward tendency. At Leeds old wheat was 1s to 2s dearer; and at Newcastle an advance was likewise established in this article to the extent of 1s per quarter. At this day's Liverpool market also wheat was in good demand, at from nearly 6d to 9d per barrel higher; and flour was held firmly for 1s per sack more money. Indian corn is also quoted 6d per quarter dearer, with a strong demand; but in oats and oatmeal no change appears to have occurred. At our Corn Exchange, to-day, the samples of new wheat exhibited were rather inferior in quality, and the condition unpromising; and old wheat was in better demand, at late quotations, without however, any large sales taking place. Oats and bere, both of which were in small supply, were from 6d to 1s dearer; but Barley declined from 1s to 1s 6d, and rapeseed was also to be had for about 2s less money. For Indian corn there was an improved retail inquiry, and yellow brought 35s 6d. The following are the quotations, viz:—White wheat, 28s to 33s; red do, 28s to 33s; barley, 17s to 18s 6d; bere, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; oats, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; oatmeal, 16s to 18s; rapeseed, 29s to 30s; and bakers' flour, 19s to 21s.

As regards the state of the American markets above alluded to, according to the advices brought by the Nova Scotian mail packet, which arrived at Lough Foyle this morning, the demand for both wheat and flour has become less active at New York, from the receipt of the further news of the recent fall in breadstuffs in the markets of the United Kingdom.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a small supply of new grain at market to-day—the quality and condition of everything extremely various. Wheat was taken at about the currencies of Friday. Oats and bere were 6d to 1s dearer. Barley generally ranged at from [illegible] to 1s 6d below our last quotation, though 20s was paid by one buyer (it is supposed) for some special object. Rapeseed was 2s lower. No transactions in Indian corn.

	s. D.	s. D.		s. D.	s. D.
White wheat	28 0 to	33 0	Oatmeal	16 0 to	18 0
Red do ...	28 0 to	33 0	Rapeseed	29 0 to	30 0
Old oats ...	00 0 to	00 0	Bakers' flour	19 0 to	21 0
New do ...	13 6 to	15 0	Indian corn	33 6 to	35 0

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 18.—Sugar market flat, and sales are going in favour of the buyers. Coffee market firm, and sales going at full prices. Tea quiet, and little doing, owing to large sales to-morrow. Rice—The demand has been active. Yesterday, a large business was done at 3d advance, and holders are asking more money. Saltpetre—[illegible]00 bags of Bengal by auction, was taken in at 34s 6d to 44s for 5¼ per cent. Tallow steady; 52s 6d on the spot; 52s 6d last three months; 53s and 53s 3d spring.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 18.—8,000 bales sold. Imports, 28,100. Previously, 11,640. Market without change.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18.—We have a large attendance of country millers at this morning's market. Wheat in good demand at an advance of 2d to 3d per cental on Friday's prices. Flour held firmly at 1s per sack and barrel more money. Oats in moderate request at late rates. Oatmeal steady; new 35s to 35s 6d per load. Indian corn in strong demand, and must be quoted fully 6d per quarter dearer on the week.—Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, SEPT. 18.—No change in the tone of the market since Friday last. The engagements of producers keep them firm in price. A telegram to hand this morning reports worse of the East India markets, but it does not appear to exercise any further influence on the market to-day than was apparent on Friday last, when the upward course was stayed. A fair business is said to be going on for China.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18.—Old wheat, 1s to 2s dearer than on Friday. New unchanged.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18.—Wheat of all kinds sustains an advance of 1s per quarter. Flour—Retail sale at late prices. Barley firm. Oats, beans, and peas unchanged.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 18.—Trade active for all kinds, at full rates. Beef, 6s to 8s 6d; pork, 6s to 8s per stone; sheep, 7d to 8d; lamb, 7d to 8d; supplies of cattle 933; store cattle, 188; sheep and lambs, 6,570; pigs, 317.

HULL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18.—Weather fine and warm. Attendance thin, little business doing, scarcely any new wheat offering, and prices nominal. Old wheat must be quoted 1s higher. In other articles no change.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT.—No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 4½d to 51s 6d; No. 3, 49s to 50s. Market firm. Shipped this week, 12,003 tons; last year, 9,208 tons.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 18.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 89s; fifths, 77s; sixths, 65s. 2,400 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18.—White wheat, 26s 9d to 30s 9d; red wheat, 23s to 28s 9d; oats, 12s 2d to 6d.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The continuance of fine weather during the past week has enabled farmers in the southern and midland counties to secure a good portion of their crops. In the North, however, notwithstanding the fineness of the days, the night frosts have been against the ripening of the corn, especially in the cold clays. We are sorry to observe that the fear of damage by the rain has led to too much haste in the gathering where the corn was cut. This year's crop of wheat will exhibit every variety of quality and condition, the lowest being simply fit for cattle feed, and the best only coming up to the average of former years. Barley, it appears, will show few really good malting samples. Peas have suffered much by shelling in the field, but oats and beans have passed through this rainy, cold season with a very fair result. Three weeks' sunshine has also brought some compensation to hay farmers, by a moderate second crop of grass; but potatoes are beyond remedy, and the growth of mangel wurtzel has been greatly checked by the cold, ungenial weather. The markets have hardly settled yet, as to the price of new wheat, though it has seriously declined from the starting price; still, the rates of old have only receded 2s to 3s per qr, and unless the new comes better to hand, it seems likely we shall soon feel the smallness and insufficiency of the stocks of old for mixing, notwithstanding the late liberal supplies foreign. It would appear, moreover, that much of the new crop gathered in Northern Europe is damp and inferior to ordinary years; so that a wide difference is likely to obtain between the values of new and old, both foreign and English, on this side Christmas. Should our own yield be short of an average amounting to 10 per cent., it is to be remembered that the lateness of the harvest by one month, makes so much less to provide for, and the plenty and good condition reported in America and Southern Russia seem likely to meet all necessities. Prices abroad have but little altered. The arrivals off the coast since the 6th inst., were 46 cargoes; of these 25 cargoes were wheat, 12 maize, 3 barley, 4 beans, and 2 cargoes oats. The business reported was, including cargoes on passage, about 12 cargoes wheat, viz.—1 cargo Berdianski at 55s 3d, 1 Marianople at 56s 6d, [illegible] cargoes Ghirka at 52s 6d to 53s, and 1 parcel for October shipment, 53s, and 2 of Sandomirka at 54s 6d to 55s, also 3 of maize at 33s [illegible] to 35s; 1 cargo of barley at 27s, 1 of Theodosia oats at 19s 6d, 1 of Egyptian beans at 35s, and 1 of Mazagan at 36s per qr. The sales throughout the country noted last week were 65,117 qrs wheat at [illegible]s 10d, against 92,821 qrs in 1859. The London averages were [illegible] on [illegible] qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 5th September, in wheat and flour, were equal to 130,706 qrs, including 12,456 qrs colonial. The imports for August were, 624,849 qrs of wheat, and 565,897 cwt of flour.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 17.—With a fair supply of foreign wheat last week, the other imports were moderate. The exports were 527 quarters wheat, 2,650 quarters oats, 131 cwts. flour. The receipts of English wheat were 3,862 quarters, of foreign 25,983 quarters. There was a moderate show of samples this morning from Essex and Kent, nearly all new, and in poor condition. Dry parcels of new, of good weight, were fully as dear, and old was worth 1s per quarter more money; but there were so many rejections of former sales of new, that to sell at all was extremely difficult. Good foreign parcels realised 1s per quarter advance, the sale was limited. Of country flour there were 11,367 sacks, of foreign 4,304 sacks, 77 barrels. Norfolks recovered from the depression experienced in the course of last week, and again brought Monday's rates; but the sales of foreign, both French and American, were heavy. In town-made qualities there was no change. The supply of British barley was 471 quarters, of foreign 2,882 quarters. Old foreign barley, from its scarcity, was worth 1s per quarter more. But few fine malting samples of new English were at market, the best being only worth about 40s per quarter. In malt, business was steady, and rates unaltered. The entire supply of oats was 25,858 quarters, consisting of 2,605 quarters English, 10 quarters Irish, and 23,243 quarters foreign. The diminution in the supply of Russian qualities enabled factors to realise an advance of 6d per quarter, other sorts [illegible]. Of English beans there were 412 quarters; of foreign, 1,810 quarters. Business was in calm, both for English samples and foreign. Of native beans there were 136 quarters, of foreign 630 qrs. from Dantzic. Very few new peas appearing; prices of old were unchanged. The supply of linseed was 5,080 qrs.; the exports 3,401 qrs. Crushing seed was rather against buyers, and cakes continue a ready sale. In the seed trade there was a large show of new mustardseed, some samples being in improved condition, for which 20s per bushel was asked. New English winter tares being scarce were dearer. Canaryseed unaltered. Red cloverseed and trefoil very firm.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 42s to 60s per qr.; fine, 60s to 65s; red, 43s to 58s, fine 58s to 63s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 48s to 57s; fine, 58s to 63s. Barley, malting, 33s to 38s per qr., chevalier new 34s to 40s do.; grinding, 29s to 32s do.; distilling, 34s to 36s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 51s to 58s per qr.; fine, 63s to 73s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 53s to 60s do.; fine, 63s to 73s do.; brown, 52s to 53s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, — to — per qr.; fine, 33s to 35s do. Oats, English, feed, 22s to 27s per qr.; potato, 29s to 31s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 31s do.; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 28s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do.; ditto black, 22s to 26s do.; fine, 27s to 27s do. Beans, Mazagan, 38s to 43s per qr.; ticks, 38s to 43s do.; Harrow, 41s to 45s do.; pigeon, 46s to 51s do. Peas, new, white boilers, 40s to 44s per qr.; maple, 43s to 45s do.; grey, 38s to 40s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.; town households, 51s to 57s per sack; country, 41s to 42s do.; households, 44s to 47s, do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 40s to 41s do.

Foreign Grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed, 62s to — per qr.; high do., — to —s; extra, — to 68s; Konigsberg, 50s to 63s; high do., —; extra, — to 66s; Rostock, 62s to —; fine, 63s to 66s; American, white, 54s to 64s; red, 56s to 62s; Pomera., Meckbg., and Uckermarck red, 60s to 63s; Silesian, red, 57s to 63s; white, 63s to 66s; Danish, Holstein, 58s to 64s; Russian, hard, 54s to 61s; French, 54s to 62s; white, 60s to 64s; St. Petersburg and Riga, 54s to 63s; Rhine and Belgium, 58s to 64s per qr. Barley, grinding, 29s to 31s per qr.; distilling, 33s to 35s. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 24s to 30s; feed, 22s to 25s; Danish and Swedish, feed, 24s to 26s; Stralsund, 24s to 26s; Russian, 21s to 23s. Beans, Friesland, and Holstein, 39s to 44s; Konigsberg, 39s to 43s; Egyptian, 36s to 37s. Peas, feeding, 40s to 41s; fine boilers, 42s to 44s. Indian corn, white, 36s to 38s; yellow, 35s to 37s. Flour, per sack, French, 40s to 48s; Spanish, per sack, 4[illegible]s to 48s; American per barrel, sour, 25s to 28s; sweet, 29s to 31s.—Mark-lane Express.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 17.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,020 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 13,828; in 1858, 8,207; in 1857, 8,558; in 1856, 9,399; in 1855, 10,888; and in 1854, 8,791 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1573	8648	244	512	1088
1859	1981	10424	444	491	638
1858	1329	5632	137	583	526
1857	1808	5758	22	503	407
1856	2339	5924	—	709	888
1855	1747	6828	112	695	578
1854	2096	5837	171	285	402

There was a full average show of foreign stock in to-day's market; and the trade ruled heavy, at drooping currencies. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts were on the increase, when compared with Monday last; but their general quality was only middling. Nearly all breeds met a dull inquiry, at, in most transactions, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The top figure for Scots was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,480 shorthorns; from other parts of England 800 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 350 oxen and heifers. No stock from Scotland. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was only moderate, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state; and most breeds gave way 2d per 8lbs. The general top quotation for downs was 5s 4d per 8lbs. About 350 sheep came to hand from Ireland. As the lamb season is now over, we have ceased to quote prices. There was a good demand for calves, the supply of which was limited, at 2d per 8lbs above last Monday's quotations. The pork trade was firm, at very full prices. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s to 5s 4d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 24s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 17.—We have to notice an improved demand for long wools, the quantity of which on offer is very moderate at full quotations. Short wools, however, rule inactive, but without change in value. The continental demand is much restricted; nevertheless, owing to the small stocks of woollen goods in the manufacturing districts, holders generally anticipate a continuance of the present paltry demand for home use. Per sack of 240lbs.—Fleeces—Southdown hogs, £19 10s to £20; half-bred hogs, £19 10s to £20; Kent, £19 to £20; Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; Leicester do, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; choice, £17 to £18; super, £15 to £16; combing—wethermatching, £20 10s to £21; picklock, £18; common, £16 to £16 10s; hog-matching, £23 10s to £24; picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; super do, £15 to £16 10s.

LEEDS (ENGLISH AND FOREIGN), SEPT. 14.—More business has been done in wool than for some time past, and prices are somewhat in favour of the holders, but the high prices paid for English wool to the farmers at clip time does not leave much margin for profit. Colonial wool is in fair demand, but some branches of the clothing trade are not brisk. There is a large consumption of low wool, and prices are firm.

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 8.—Scotch—There has been a rather better inquiry for Laid Highland, but the transactions have been limited, as buyers were of opinion that the prices, owing to the bad weather, ought to be less, and holders thought differently. There has been a moderate business in fine laid Cheviot. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed, 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—The demand for all kinds of wool with a moderate length of staple still continues good, and prices for such well supported. The public sales are to commence here on the 19th inst., when about 850 bales English, 15,000 East Indian, and 7,000 other sorts will be offered. Imports for the week, 3,655 bags; previously this years 145,257 bags.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.—LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 17.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,255 firkins butter and 1,914 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 14,738 and 1,712 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was an improved demand last week, and a fair amount of business transacted; prices generally advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Foreign sold well, and the finest brought an advance of 3s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market was steady in price for the best Waterford, but for other descriptions rather lower terms were accepted; we quote from 66s to 76s, landed according to weights, quality, &c. Another Report—There was an improved demand for Irish butter towards the close of last week, and more business was then done than for some time past. Prices advanced 1s to 2s, and the market closed with a firm and healthy appearance. Foreign, of best quality, being in shorter supply, all was cleared off, at an advance of about 8s; other kinds were rather more saleable and slightly dearer. Bacon landed was in moderate request at about previous rates. There were sellers of Waterford sizeable for four months at 63s on board, and no buyers. In hams and lard no noticeable alteration.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, amounted to 60,709, making a daily average of 10,1[illegible] copies.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] [Li]	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [G]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York)	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 4 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 4 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Rigoletto."

ROUND ROOM ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders—Every Evening at Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

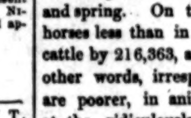
"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

COLD MORNINGS AND DAMP, CHILLY EVENINGS at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dream by night and our thought by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—ah, surely not!
Those who in youth our wants supply,
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO.,
formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street,
(near Carlisle-bridge.)

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING; DRESS;
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.



THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

AT this, the end of our first season in business, we desire to thank our friends and the public for their liberal support. We started on the principle of giving our customers the best possible value, both in style and quality for ready money, and attending personally to each department of our trade. In adhering to these principles we have been well supported, so that we are encouraged to use greater exertion to secure for our customers every advantage to be derived from a thorough knowledge of the markets and the most improved system of cutting.
At the commencement of this year we introduced, for the first time into Dublin, the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS at 16s. (thoroughly shrunk). These Trousers will be found excellent value. We pay particular attention to the CUT and MAKE, which, together with the perfect elasticity of the ANGOLAS, give to the Trousers a gentlemanly fit and appearance; nothing but the most judicious care in buying, and the strict adherence to present cash terms, could enable us to offer Trousers of so good a quality and make for 16s. per pair.
We have just received a first-rate assortment of Trouserings and materials for Lounge Suits, Capes, and Overcoats, which we intend selling at prices consistent with our maxim of giving MONEY VALUE FOR READY MONEY.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Merchant Tailors,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

THE intelligence which has recently reached us from Italy is, if true, of the most momentous consequence. Garibaldi refuses to trust Cavour's policy, or to submit his action to the decision of the Sardinian Cabinet. He tells his soldiers in one address that he will proclaim the unity of Italy from the summit of the Quirinal; in another, that their field lies to the north—a phrase which must refer to Venetia. If the latter province be attacked, the whole force, not only of Austria, but of Germany, will be at once put in motion. Garibaldi apparently relies upon a revolutionary war in Hungary and Croatia; but the Hungarians, as a nation, are animated by no love for Italy, nor will they follow in the wake of her policy. They wait, conscious of their strength, the Constitution promised by the Emperor. Besides, behind Germany and Austria Russia stands prepared to repeat her pacification of Hungary if need be. The ostentatious display of amity towards Austria indicates sufficiently her inclination. But if Austria assail Sardinia, France must appear in the field, and then all Europe is in a blaze.

There is a rumour that the Pope has "retired" from Rome. That is hardly probable, for General Goyon, whom he trusts, was sent specially to retain him there. As France professes to be the guardian of the Pope, not of his dominions, the retreat of the Pope would at once put an end to all pretence for a French occupation of the Roman territory. Should Garibaldi attack the Quirinal, he must come in contact with the forces of France, and would, undoubtedly, be crushed. The appearance of a great French army in the field would end in the destruction of the new-born liberties of Italy.

A LETTER from a correspondent, in to-day's impression, starts an inquiry respecting the absence of no less than fourteen Conservative members of the Corporation from the division of Monday. We believe that the absentees consisted chiefly of those who considered that Mr. Bonsall had been unfairly treated, and that the concession made in passing him over to please an exacting majority was unjust to his own party, as well as ungenerous to himself. But our correspondent has slightly overestimated the Conservative strength in the Corporation. Leaving out Mr. Jude, who cannot now be called a Conservative, the Conservative strength is but nineteen members. Of these, one is absent, and another cannot attend through illness. If the whole Conservative strength had been collected, it would be overborne. The Radical party had calculated nicely, and for special reasons wished to secure a mere majority. They took care to have eighteen of their party present, or one more than the Conservatives could in any contingency command. Had the numbers on the division stood 17 and 18, it would have been represented as a mere accident that the Radicals had the majority by one, and not the result of an artful and long-considered stratagem on the part of the whole Radical confederacy.

If the battle of the constitution is to be fought in the registries, the battle of the city must be fought in the revision of the burgess lists. These lists must be published on the 20th inst., and ten days from that date are allowed to the public to lodge claims or objections. There is in the city a multitude of Conservatives whose names do not appear upon the burgess lists, though they are possessed of ample qualification. On the other hand, there are hundreds of names on the roll which have no title to appear there. If the Conservatives of this city will continue apathetic upon this matter, we need say no more. They throw the municipal representation of the city into the hands of an unjust and unscrupulous party knowingly. This is of great consequence to every man possessed of property in Dublin. As long as the Conservatives took part in the debates, the Radicals could not venture to bring forward certain pet schemes which are understood to be in preparation. Discussion was certain to expose their character, and the public press as certainly would direct the attention of the burgesses to the matter. Now the Radicals are masters of the position. Proposals will be made to pension off officers, to create situations, and to increase salaries. The taxation of the city will quickly be raised to the highest point the law allows. All this can be done without a dissentient voice. One Radical will propose, and another will second, arrangements of this nature, and they will be carried unanimously, unless the Radicals quarrel respecting the division of the spoil.

There are certain wards of the city in which the Conservatives, by a little exertion and very small outlay, could secure the return of Conservatives, if not during the present year, certainly in the next. These wards are the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, Merchant's Quay, North City, and North Dock Wards. In these, as far as we can learn, there is no Conservative agency at work. There is no organisation for the lodgment of claims or objections. A very trifling subscription, say £10 for each ward, would be amply sufficient to set the machinery of revision in motion. The organisation of the Conservative Registration Society is at the service of the ratepayers, if they will only so far help themselves. If, under present circumstances, the respectable ratepayers continue apathetic, they will too late perceive their error, when they permit the financial government of the city to be lodged in hands which recent proceedings have proved to be unscrupulous as well as unjust.

THE Agricultural Statistics, just issued by Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar-General, bears silent but strong testimony to the disastrous results of the late winter and spring. On taking stock we have now 8,137 horses less than in 1859. We have fewer borned cattle by 216,363, and fewer sheep by 54,958. In other words, irrespectively of all other losses, we are poorer, in animals alone, by £1,528,360, even at the ridiculously low estimate made by the Census Commissioners of 1841, for the value of farm stock.

We had an idea that a larger breadth of potatoes was planted this year than last. During the months of June and July we congratulated ourselves upon the splendid bunches of tubers which swelled under each stem. Of the tubers, at the lowest estimate, fully one-half is diseased, and unfit for human food, and we now find that there is less ground under potatoes in 1860 than in 1859 by 28,510 acres! A greater source of suffering to the poor cannot be conceived than a scarcity of the potato. We are well aware that, in many districts where Indian flour was absolutely refused by the people, it has now become a favourite. But in remote districts, where there are no railways or canals, and but little traffic, the failure of the potato, taken in connection with the lesser breadth planted, is a matter of serious consideration. It ought to be known that by cutting off the tainted portion of the tuber, which will do for pigs, or, mixed with corn, for poultry, the remainder may be saved if the cut portions are dipped in a solution of lime. Much might be preserved by grating the tubers over a tub of water: the grated portion, if sound, settles at the bottom, and, after soaking for some hours, may be dried as flour by draining off the water. We look to our agricultural societies for instruction in this matter. We do not yet perceive any deficiency in the potato crop, or the necessity for precaution. As fast as the potatoes can be dug out of the ground they are sent to market and sold. Though the present price is high, considering the time of year and the condition of the crop, it is nothing to what it must be during the closing months of winter, and the entire of spring. It is then the partial loss of the root will be felt keenly, when it is too late to propose a means of alleviating it.

When a rich gold vein is discovered, all rush to it, forsaking the sources from which they gradually acquired wealth. The heavy prices given for hay, in the earlier months of the year, have excited the farmer to lay down a great extent of meadow. There are no less than 157,375 acres of hay over and above the quantity laid down last year. As much of the hay supposed to be damaged had been re-dried and housed, there is no probability of a want of fodder during the ensuing spring, especially as the after-grass has been unprecedentedly luxurious.

The Registrar-General calls attention to an act passed during the late session of Parliament for the improvement of "labourers' homes." Landlords can now borrow money from the Treasury at the rate, and under the same conditions, as they can procure money for the purpose, of "drainage." It was the ambition of landowners, some years since, to level the habitations of the poor around their estates. Often, by legal process, and sometimes without it, the hut or cottage was levelled, and the labourer was driven to another parish not in the hands of one proprietor. The farmer finds profit in erecting stables for his horses and cattle near their fields of labour or pasture. The wear and tear of a two or three miles' walk to and from his work tells heavily on the physical power of the labourer; and landlords now find that the humbler classes are necessary to them, and that as it is true the poor shall never cease out of the land, so true is it that "Rich and poor meet together." Ten years ago multitudes of the labouring population were herded together in clusters of ruinous cots, each containing but a single room. Many of these wretched "boothies" have been levelled, and comfortable slated cottages erected in their room. By the recent act, every proprietor can obtain funds to improve the domestic comfort of the labourers he employs. The man who has a cheerful, healthy, and neat home seldom desires to emigrate, and never is a midnight aggressor or frequenter of the Ribbon Lodge in the shebeen-house. He lives under the eye of his landlord, and feels an interest in his prosperity as in his own. The increase of accommodation given by roomy and airy cottages would soon repay the expenditure, if it were only in lessened poor and hospital rates, and in the increase of morality and order. The only fear is, that the recent act may be used as a means for erecting dainty Swiss cottages, extremely inconvenient to the inmates, or cold, aspiring dwellings unsuited to the habits of the labourer. The Board of Works should prepare or adopt a series of plans for "labourers' homes," taking the habits of each county into consideration. We consider the recent act for the improvement of labourers' homes one of the most important measures passed of late years for the social and political progress of the humbler classes in Ireland. An airy and roomy home brings with it a desire for furniture, neatness, order, and even books; and he who possesses these is seldom a revolutionist.

The *Times* on the Sardinian Invasion of the Romagna:—

The Sardinian Government, in a circular to its representatives at foreign courts, has explained at great length its motives for the invasion of the territories of the Church. The document is very much what we might have expected to see, only that it defends a step about which neither doubt, nor ambiguity, nor dissimulation is possible, with a little less candour and straightforwardness than might have been desired from the character of the Sovereign and the peculiarity of his position. The step which Victor Emmanuel has taken requires no long and laboured preamble for its defence. We need not go back to the Peace of Villafranca, we need not consider the case of the Æmilia and of Tuscany, we need not consider whether united Italy will be a source of peace and quietness or of war and disturbance to the rest of Europe. The past we know; the future we cannot conjecture. Neither need we follow the Sardinian manifesto into its lamentations over the state of Venetia. That question we shall also hear of again, sooner, probably, than we wish. Nor need we dwell "on the almost providential" change which has taken place in Central Italy. Providence, or almost Providence, has handed over the Kingdom of Naples to Garibaldi, and Garibaldi has handed it over to Victor Emmanuel. On that point also there is little to be said.

Dismissing for the present these topics, the discussion of which takes up half the Sardinian manifesto, we come at last to the real pinch of the case—to the reasons which have induced the King to enter the territory of a neighbour with an armed force, and to commence military operations with great vigour and impetuosity. Sardinia has a war to justify. Let us see how she sets about it. The Government of Rome, she says, has obstinately resisted the national movement of Italy. It has long placed itself in open hostility to its people. It has abused the spiritual power which it holds for other and better purposes to the support of its temporal Government. By misrepresenting his cause to Roman Catholic States, and by appeals to fanaticism, the Pope has gathered men and money from every corner of Europe, and formed an army, strangers not only to Rome but to Italy. All that protects the Government of Rome wherever the power of the French garrison does not extend is an army of robbers or fanatics. These things provoke the indignation of the Italians who have already achieved liberty and independence. They sympathise with the people of Umbria and the Marches, and eagerly desire to put an end to a state of things so deplorable. The King of Sardinia entertains the same sentiments, but hitherto he has not acted upon them. Now, however, that Naples has fallen, that the wish of Italy to assist the Pope and his subjects can only be controlled by force—now that by remaining passive he would only place himself in direct opposition to the nation—now that there is the most imminent danger of an outbreak of violence, passion, and anarchy, the King has deemed it his duty to Italy and to Europe to intervene. He called upon the Pope to dismiss his foreign mercenaries, and on his refusal, and on the request of the people of Umbria and the Marches, he has ordered his troops to enter the Roman territory, to re-establish order, and give the people an opportunity of manifesting their sentiments. The King disavows all intention of interfering with the Pope's residence at Rome, and reminds him that it was his voice which first summoned the Italians to struggle for independence.

Now, we must admit that it is impossible to find among the reasons given in this manifesto any statement which would in ordinary times, and under the understood conditions of international law, justify the King in making war on the Pope. The Pope has misgoverned his subjects—that is their and his affair. He has collected mercenaries—that is not in itself an offence to any foreign Power. He has resisted all reforms—it is within the acknowledged jurisdiction of a Sovereign Prince to do so. His people are in insurrection—that is no justification for a foreign prince to aid them. The justification of Victor Emmanuel must be sought in some other code than the existing law of nations. Why should not the matter be stated truly? Victor Emmanuel comes to conquer and annex to his own dominions all those portions of the Papal territory which he has not annexed already, or which are not occupied by a French garrison. He enters Umbria, as he annexed the Æmilia, not in his capacity of King of Piedmont, but in his capacity of leader and director of the Italian Revolution. The question is not whether this particular war could be justified standing alone, but whether the Italian Revolution, of which it is a necessary consequence, is justifiable. It is quite clear that the power which Garibaldi has raised up and the army which General Lamoriciere has formed cannot exist side by side—one must destroy the other, and that it is the duty of the man who has assumed the guidance of the revolution to take into his hands the decision of this conflict, and, by bringing an overpowering force to bear upon it, to shorten its duration and diminish its ferocity. It is too late to tell the man who already holds by a purely revolutionary tenure all Italy, except the States of the Church and Venetia, that he must guide himself by prescription and international law. The die has long been cast. The only difference between the Æmilia and Umbria is, that in the Æmilia the wishes of the people were kept down by Austrians, while in Umbria they are kept down by mercenaries. The conflict in Northern Italy drew away the Austrians; is not armed force equally justifiable to drive away the mercenaries?

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

At half-past ten on Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, attended by Lady Churchill, General Grey, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, left Holyrood, in two open carriages, with outriders, and drove to Cramond House, the present residence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. The Royal party arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, and attended Divine service at half-past eleven (the usual hour) in the parish church at Cramond. The Rev. Dr. Colvin, the parish minister, officiated, and after reading and commenting on the 2nd chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, preached an able and impressive discourse from Rev., 1st chapter and part of the 17th and 18th verses—"Fear not, I am the first and the last; I am He that liveth and was dead, and, behold, I am alive for evermore. Amen."

After Divine service her Majesty and the Royal party walked for some time around the grounds of Cramond House, and along the margin of the Frith, and on their return were joined by the younger members of the Royal family, who had left Holyrood about one o'clock. The Royal visitors lunched with the Duchess of Kent about two o'clock, and shortly before four o'clock the carriages were brought up to the entrance, and, although the rain was at this time falling rather heavily, and the carriages were open, the Royal party got in, protecting themselves from the rain by umbrellas, and drove off. The first carriage, drawn by four horses, with outriders in dark livery, was occupied by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice; the second by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Princes Arthur and Leopold, attended by Lord James P. Murray (equerry to the Duchess of Kent); and a third carriage followed with ladies and gentlemen of her Majesty's suite. After a few minutes' interval, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, followed in her own carriage in the same direction. The Royal party drove round by Granton, Newhaven, Leith, and Portobello, and arrived at Holyrood about half-past five o'clock.

Viscount Galway, M.P., entertained the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Henry Cole, M.P.; Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Mr. J. Stanhope, M.P.; Colonel Richard Taylor, Mr. W. F. Knatchbull, M.P.; and a select party during the past week, at Serlby Hall, Yorkshire, for the Doncaster races.

Lord Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, has given £1,000 to endow a chaplaincy to the Devon County School, West Buckland.

Lord and Lady Elcho have arrived at Starke Lodge, in the North of Scotland, on a visit to the Earl Grosvenor, at his shooting-box.

Lord Beaumont, who belongs to an old Roman Catholic family, was, a few days ago, received into the Protestant Church at Christ Church, High Harrogate.

We understand that B. W. Foster, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., of this town, has been appointed Professor of Practical Anatomy and Medical Tutor to the Queen's College, Birmingham, and Assistant Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

Surgeon Butcher has left town for three weeks.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF DONEGALL.—We regret to learn that intelligence was received on Saturday from Paris conveying the mournful news of the death of the Marchioness of Donegall, who expired at an early hour the previous morning, after a short but severe illness. The Marquis of Donegall, was with his wife at her decease, but Lady Harriet Ashley and her husband did not reach Paris until some hours after the demise of the marchioness. The late marchioness was eldest daughter of Richard, first Earl of Glengall, and sister of the late earl. She was born 1st of January, 1799, and married, 8th of December, 1822, the Marquis of Donegall (then Earl of Belfast), by whom she leaves issue an only daughter, Lady Harriet Ashley.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

"Norma" was repeated last night, for the second time during the present series of operas. Its revival always awakens interest, particularly if Madame Grisi be the "Norma." No presentation ever better justified its fame than that of last night, when a numerous audience assembled to hear it. It is needless to dilate upon its merits, for "Norma" has long borne the palm of public appreciation, and passed through an ordeal of rigid criticism. One name has been immortalised in connection with it, and that name is Grisi. As time renders the retirement of the great *artiste* more probable, each representation is the more precious. How can her place upon the lyric stage be supplied? No doubt, there are other *artistes* not less distinguished, no less eminent, but not in "Norma." It is, essentially, her own great character, and she only can sustain it. Last evening she appeared the majestic "Norma" of old, her voice retaining its full distinctive tone, and all its pristine freshness. The audience were unable to refrain from an outburst of applause as they saw her go towards the faithless "Pollio," and with a withering glance of scorn reproach him. Her attitude was inimitable, and a spontaneous cheer of approbation resounded through the house. The "andante" of the "Casta Diva" was a splendid piece of pure and expressive singing. She gave it with a tender and subdued feeling, worthy of her best days. The opening *recitative* was phrased with fine dramatic expression, and rendered effectively. Her astonishing power of voice was well displayed in the famous outburst in the "Ah non tremar." In the exquisite duets with "Adalgisa" her voice seemed to increase in richness and power; but in the plaintive duet with "Pollio," in the last scene, "Qual cor tradisti," she sang with less of passionate fervour than heretofore, but not with less effect. The "Adalgisa" was originally Grisi's great part, but it is now undoubtedly Mdlle. Orvil's great character. Her singing surprised everyone present, and the encores given her were frequent and enthusiastic. She has decidedly made a considerable advance in public estimation, and henceforth must be a favourite in Dublin. Madame Garcia was her preceptor; ergo she is a genuine *artiste*. The role of "Pollio" was not sustained by Signor Mario, who, probably, as a great singer, considers the character somewhat *infra dignitatem*. It was assigned to Signor Angelo Luise, whose singing throughout was finished and effective. The choruses were smoothly and pleasingly given, and the opera was never better presented. "Rigoletto" is announced for this evening.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The English opera seasons are about to commence forthwith—that of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison on the 1st, that of Mr. Smith on the 8th, of next month. It is now fixed that the first opera to be given at her Majesty's Theatre is to be the "Robin Hood" of Mr. Macfarren. Among the ladies of the company (the principal gentlemen having been mentioned) will be Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mdlle. Parepa, and Miss Alexander, who has sung, we are informed, in Continental opera houses. On the "off nights," Italian operas are to be given, conducted by Signor Arditi.

The Church.

MUNIFICENT GIFT OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND FOR CHURCH ENDOWMENTS.—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who is lay rector of Tynemouth, with his usual princely munificence, will make a gift of £30,000 to endow six district churches in Shields and Tynemouth. Four of them will be situated in the midst of a seafaring population, one of them being built in connection with the Tyne Sailors' Home, built by his grace; another in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland Docks. It is anticipated that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will erect three of the proposed churches.

The Rev. Ambrose Lawson has resigned the curacy of Kilmeaden, in the diocese of Waterford, and has been appointed to the curacy of St. Michael's, in the borough of Liverpool.

On October 1st, the Rev. Wm. J. Dundas, principal and proprietor of the Academic Institute, 87 and 88, Harcourt-street, Dublin, resigns his connection with the same.—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

Thanks.

Miss de Baviere, 20, Mountpleasant-square, Dublin, to T. B., for 5s.; and to Mrs. J. M., for £1 towards the sum required to claim the £20 promised for the work of Evangelisation in Italy. Further contributions are earnestly solicited.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to Alderman Atkinson, for £2; and to B. Williamson, Esq., F.T.C.D., for £1 1s.; being their respective subscriptions to the funds of the society.

The Army.

The annexed Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the army at home:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Sept. 15.

"There will be no objection on the part of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to officers permitting a certain number of men to assist in the harvest, on being applied to for such assistance.—(By command.)

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

The appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer at Chatham, vacant by the promotion of Col. M. Williams to be Major-General, has been conferred on Col. J. Twiss, Royal Engineers.

The Government have decided on discontinuing the employment of the Royal Engineers in India, where only the Royal Indian Engineers will in future be stationed.

Captain M. Douglas's Battery Royal Artillery, comprising Captains M'Dougal, Thornshoo, Lieutenants G. O'Connor, C. Coyle, Frederick Augustus Hand, about 200 men, with 104 horses, have arrived in Clonmel, where they are to be stationed during the winter.

We regret to announce the death of Brevet-Major J. G. C. Disbrowe, of her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry which took place at Suez on the 4th inst., upon his return home from Madras. This gallant officer had been 16 years in her Majesty's service, and was present with his regiment during the whole of the late operations in Central India. His death was caused by dysentery, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his brother officers of the 43rd, among whom he was most deservedly popular.

The Navy.

The launch of her Majesty's screw steam sloop Nimble was successfully effected from Pembroke Dockyard on Saturday last at about five o'clock. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Cradock, daughter of the master shipwright.

The following were the only appointments made on Monday at the Admiralty:—George L. D. P. Keeling, second-class assistant engineer, to the Indus for service in the Lark; Thomas W. Saunders, acting second-class assistant-engineer, to the Asa, for service in the Harrier; David Longland, promoted to acting second-class assistant-engineer in the Roebuck; W. H. Purves, master's assistant, to the Spiteful; and A. Hunter, clerk, supernumerary, to the Fisgard.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES IN ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 10TH.—The telegraphic communication with Naples has been interrupted.

The French Ambassador, the Duke de Grammont, has officially announced to the Pope that diplomatic relations between France and Sardinia have been interrupted. Cotta Tieva, Castello, Orvaneto, Perugia, Urbino, Pessaro, Siniggalia, Fano, and Fossombrone, have been occupied by Sardinian troops.

The column under the command of General Kurler, 1,000 strong, has returned to Ancona, after a hot fight with the Sardinian troops. This morning, General Lamoriciere was at Macerata, pursued very closely by General Primoe and corps. The Sardinian army is 40,000 strong.

Numerous free corps are menacing the Neapolitan frontiers.

The brother of Major Berardi has been arrested at Veletri, and will be tried by a council of war.

General Goyon will arrive at Rome to-morrow.

REPORTED TACTICS OF LAMORICIERE.

The *Patrie* and *Pays* publish the following, under reserve:—"The last news announces that General Lamoriciere, with 9,000 men, had made a movement towards the Neapolitan frontier, in order to effect a junction with the Neapolitan soldiers who remained under the command of the King. The latter would then have 30,000 men at his disposal."

PAPAL SUPPLICATIONS.

MARSEILLES, SUNDAY.—Letters from Rome assert that the Pope is about to issue a manifesto, calling upon the Catholic Powers for assistance. The same letters add that several detachments of French soldiers have left Civita Vecchia, in order to abate the disturbances at Viterbo.

IMPERIAL VISIT AT A SPANISH PORT.

MADRID, 17TH SEPT.—On Saturday, the Emperor and Empress of the French disembarked at Mahon and inquired whether the Queen of Spain was there; upon receiving a negative reply, their Majesties embarked, leaving a letter for the Queen, who had embarked at Palma for Mahon, on the morning of the 16th inst.

FRANCE.

The French Government has prohibited the subscription for the monument to Lieutenant de Zelotte, who was recently killed while leading an attack of Garibaldians in Sicily.

It was rumoured in Paris last night that the Pope had fled from Rome.

The *Globe* observes that in such a case the French garrison might evacuate the Holy City, and return to France, leaving Garibaldi a clear road to the Quirinal.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The appointment of Lord Stanley of Alderley to the office of Postmaster-General, which is dated August 17th, was gazetted last night.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

The adjourned inquest was held to-day. Both Mullens and Emms were present. A further adjournment took place to October 16th. In the afternoon Mullens was placed before the magistrates, at the Thames Police Court, and the evidence given before the coroner was repeated, and principally related to the identification of the articles found in the outhouse belonging to Emms, as having been the property of Mrs. Emsley, and likewise to the fact of Mullens having been seen more than once to enter the outhouse where the bag was discovered. On leaving he was hooted. Emms continues out on bail.

RICHMOND RACES.

Eastby—East Stanley, 1st; Brother to Rieeber, 2nd.
Sapling—Doefoot, 1st; Lady Louisa, 2.
Handicap—Lady Trespass, 1st; Alderman, 2nd.
Chesterfield—Rosamond, 1st; Prologue, 2nd; Dilkoosh, 3rd. Won easy.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CESAREWITCH.—20 to 1 agst Starke (taken); 25 to 1 agst Optimist (offered); 25 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (offered); 40 to 1 agst Danae (taken); 40 to 1 agst Plummer (taken); 40 to 1 agst Bevis (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lawrenceston (taken); 40 to 1 agst Sheffield (taken); 40 to 1 agst Conscript (taken); 50 to 1 agst Westherbound (taken); 50 to 1 agst Miss Digby (taken); 50 to 1 agst Chance Shot (taken).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—50 to 1 agst Station (taken); 50 to 1 agst Chance Shot (taken); 50 to 1 agst Emily (taken); 50 to 1 agst Zuyder Zee (taken); 50 to 1 agst Sagitta (taken).

DERBY.—20 to 1 agst Kettledrum (taken).

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the athletic sports, held in the Rotundo Gardens, on Monday, we unintentionally gave the name of Mr. R. D. Richards as the winner of the Silver Cup in the 100 yards race, instead of that of Mr. William Barker.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the Schoolroom, 6½, Whitefriar-street on this (Wednesday) evening, at 8½ o'clock. Subject for debate—"Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy of admiration?" Affirmative—Mr. Thomas MacMahon and Mr. H. G. Bailey. Negative—Mr. Isaac Lefroy and Mr. W. Beckett. Visiters are invited to attend.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named David Dowling, aged 69 years, lying at No. 5, Warren-mount, Mill-street. Patrick Downey deposed that he knew the deceased for thirty-six years, during which time he considered him a healthy man. About half-past six o'clock on Monday morning witness was requested to call him, who, at the time, was in the yard, he did so, and found him in a dying state, and shortly after he expired. Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body and found no marks of violence upon it; believed that death resulted from disease of the heart.—Verdict accordingly.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening the members of the Young Men's Association in connection with the Presbyterian Church, Lower Abbey-street, assembled together at a private social meeting, intended as a token of regard and esteem to Mr. Samuel E. Busby, on the occasion of the severance of his long connection with the society, he having been appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. James R. Millington was called to the chair, and, after some suitable remarks, read the address of the society to Mr. Busby, which, with the four published volumes of Alford's Greek Testament, the members had decided at a previous meeting to present to him. Mr. Busby briefly and feelingly replied, referring to his early, and, till then, unbroken connection with the society, and thanking the members for their extreme kindness and affection towards him. After singing and prayer the proceedings terminated.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Meetings were held on Thursday and Friday, in Waterford and Tramore, the Rev. S. Davis, of London (one of the secretaries), gave a most cheering account of the society's operations on the continent of Europe.

CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.—The announcement that an independent company is about to take up the extension of this line has, we understand, given great satisfaction in Dublin, where three-fifths of the capital is held. The extension is there regarded as indispensable for the protection of the shareholders against the competition which is certain to arise on the side of the river, when the Cork and Youghal Railway Company shall have completed their branch to Queenstown.—*Cork Daily Herald.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About te[illegible] night the schooner Spankaway, of [illegible] in the stream a little below bridge, [illegible] and having got on a bank at the [illegible] her beam-ends, and is now sunk i[illegible] laden with coal for the Waterford [illegible] way. The crew were in their b[illegible] narrow escape of being carried do[illegible]

THE CONSTABULARY.—THE MA[illegible] of policemen wearing their cap[illegible] magistrates or giving evidence in [illegible] was brought before the Govern[illegible] Cregh, one of the presiding m[illegible] mon. In consequence of such rep[illegible] order has been issued by Sir H[illegible] Inspector-General, directing that [illegible] uncovered whilst giving evidence. [illegible] of a police witness having his fee[illegible] cheek-band of his cap was oppo[illegible] respect due to gentlemen bearing [illegible] sion, but, also, to the constitutio[illegible] veracity of a witness should be test[illegible] a matter impossible to effect, if a [illegible] fered to give his evidence as if u[illegible] only astonishing that such a syst[illegible] to prevail, until Mr. Cregh has no[illegible] minated it.—*Clare Journal.*

A RUNAWAY HORSE—GALLANT [illegible] dent, which might have been atten[illegible] quences, were it not for the prom[illegible] stable, occurred in Kells on the [illegible] named Michael Sexton, of Co[illegible] Hall, county Cavan, was selling a [illegible] ded buyer wishing to have him tri[illegible] a dray in the centre of the town, [illegible] Scarcely was the horse in the dr[illegible] cause he started off at full speed [illegible] when on reaching Mr. Killeen's he[illegible] Constable Daniel M'Namara, who s[illegible] held him and brought him to the gr[illegible] to say there was no injury done to a[illegible] the street was very much crowded a[illegible] the busiest part of the day, but ther[illegible] had the horse turned the corner dow[illegible] sequences would have been very se[illegible] run of the horse he came in contact [illegible] longing to Mr. Barnes of Westland, [illegible] by the collision, and the dray upset. [illegible] nor dray appeared to have receive[illegible] trust the authorities will not overlo[illegible] duct of M'Namara, as, were it no[illegible] presence of mind, lives would have [illegible] from the crowded state of the stree[illegible] gerous practice of "trying" hors[illegible] thoroughfares of our towns, during [illegible] put a stop to, if there be any law to [illegible]

CLEVER ARREST OF A THIEF.—[illegible] Kells, always a day of excitemen[illegible] proved more than usually so, fro[illegible] dents which occurred, amongst w[illegible] rather respectable-looking man, n[illegible] a charge of purloining a gold watc[illegible] Mr. Ruxton, watchmaker. From [illegible] appears he was looking at so[illegible] presence of Mr. Ruxton, and M[illegible] carhan, a most respectable far[illegible] tention of making a purchase, [illegible] who knew him asked him, to [illegible] door. He did so, taking the w[illegible] On his return, after a few mom[illegible] for the watch, which he denied ha[illegible] the contrary, said Mr. Reilly h[illegible] denied having the watch, when a [illegible] the pockets of Carpenter, but witho[illegible] tending that Mr. Reilly had it. T[illegible] this time on the spot, he was take[illegible] when, on a more minute search, the [illegible] in his boot. He was immediately p[illegible] brought before Mr. Radcliff next [illegible] mitted him for trial at the next qu[illegible] have seldom heard of a more barefa[illegible] than the above. We have heard th[illegible] lives at Carlanstown, and is of a re[illegible] about being employed as gamekeep[illegible] Moynalty.

OBTAINING A CURACY BY FORG[illegible] Saturday last the detectives of the [illegible] received information on a warrant [illegible] of a man of the name of Richard [illegible] Richard Heyward Grove Williams [illegible] taining, by means of forged docu[illegible] the vicarage of Nassington, North[illegible] diocese of Peterborough. The poli[illegible] that in June last Williams resided [illegible] Thornhill-square, Islington, and foll[illegible] of a tutor. He has also held simila[illegible] wich, Woolwich, Torquay, and Barn[illegible] of his profession he was well acqua[illegible] of the Established Church, and hear[illegible] Nassington was in want of a cura[illegible] application, accompanied by the [illegible] testimonials. After some little [illegible] examination was gone through, a[illegible] stalled. Feeling somewhat lonely i[illegible] land, he fixed his eye and his scheme[illegible] young "person," and the happy da[illegible] Fortunately for the lady, however, [illegible] somewhere, and things began to[illegible] that the curate of Nassington found [illegible] calculated to benefit his health, so[illegible] very unostentatiously indeed. After[illegible] inquiries proving that his documen[illegible] were all forged information was im[illegible] police, and Inspector Hamilton [illegible] description, with a reward for his a[illegible] cipal police-station in the kingdo[illegible] ing. He states himself to be 27 y[illegible] reality only 22. He is about five [illegible] light complexion, with red or ch[illegible] He has brown eyes, with a habit [illegible] and of pulling the eyelids down w[illegible] teeth have a very bad appearance, [illegible] ones is gone; his hands are also m[illegible] walks badly. He is a native of A[illegible] Wales. It is believed he is now en[illegible] an engagement in some private est[illegible] in an assumed name.

THE PRIVATE INQUIRY INTO TH[illegible] Publicity, responsibility, and proo[illegible] set aside. The inquiry is secret; [illegible] sponsible; and the information h[illegible] evidence, because it is not upon oath[illegible] functions in the magistracy and [illegible] enlargement; but it would be m[illegible] murder of a child should pass u[illegible] the law, which we all agree u[illegible] action, investigation, and penal [illegible] be violated. The sound princ[illegible] responsibility, and proof, have g[illegible] advantage of impartial adminis[illegible] equally the cruelty of prosecutors [illegible] the mob have been set at defian[illegible] common sense of mankind as to [illegible] fuse the functions, public and pri[illegible] policemen, and attorneys, is to sh[illegible] foundation in the popular concepti[illegible] is to be found, the very informati[illegible] to his trail, is to be had by and b[illegible] in public, in an inquiry conducted [illegible] professional character. The Ro[illegible] from first to last, productive of b[illegible] is the most fatal, for even the detec[illegible] of the murderer would not compe[illegible] we sustain by the unconstitutional [illegible] *Spectator.*

REMOVAL FROM THE EAST [illegible] Monday morning the determinatio[illegible] Government to abandon its old qu[illegible] street, and to go "further west," [illegible] and the migration was commence[illegible] very much to the distress of m[illegible] tenants of John Company's venera[illegible] lives. Early in the morning a [illegible] was drawn up in front of the old [illegible] short space of time they were fi[illegible] volumes containing the accounts [illegible] ments of the service, and all the [illegible] that important part of the establi[illegible] session of Parliament it was dete[illegible] other portions of the Indian busin[illegible] ancted within the Westminster P[illegible] course of erection in Victoria-stre[illegible] new home, the goods conveyed a[illegible] street yesterday were transferred.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ENDOW[illegible] Robertson has attained a complet[illegible] one great branch of his endowmen[illegible] of £40,000, estimated as necessary [illegible] of twenty new churches in the So[illegible] of Scotland, having now been ma[illegible] *Mercury.*

The late Right Hon. James Wil[illegible] son, has left two sisters in Aberde[illegible] Mr. Anthony Cruickshank, clothier[illegible] of Mr. John Cruickshank, farm[illegible] brothers, members of the Society of [illegible] esteemed by the community.

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NEW POST-OFFICE AT THE LON[illegible] TERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A p[illegible] for a post-office at the Euston s[illegible] and North Western Railway to [illegible] quirements of the passengers by t[illegible] at the left hand side of the pr[illegible] hall, where post-office clerks are re[illegible] to superintend the collection and [illegible] the issuing of stamps, and other d[illegible] department.

THE HERRING FISHERY ON THE [illegible] OF ENGLAND.—The herring fisher[illegible] coast have had leisure to reckon u[illegible] season during the last few days. [illegible] four-men boats have cleared as m[illegible] each; and the minimum earnings [illegible] where no serious accident has bee[illegible] the loss of nets, amount to about [illegible] season. The bright calm moonlig[illegible] lately prevailed in the north on w[illegible] unfavourable for the prosecution [illegible] have, consequently, been unpro[illegible] chance hauls having been brou[illegible] whole, however, it is long sin[illegible] has been experienced, a result of [illegible] of other markets for provisions [illegible] ductiveness of the fisheries ther[illegible]

A meeting of the General [illegible] been called to consider the [illegible] committee of shareholders to w[illegible]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About ten o'clock on Sunday night the schooner Spankaway, of Dungarvan, anchored in the stream a little below bridge, dragged her anchor; and having got on a bank at the north side, tumbled on her beam-ends, and is now sunk in deep water. She is laden with coal for the Waterford and Limerick Railway. The crew were in their berths, and had a very narrow escape of being carried down.

THE CONSTABULARY.—THE MAGISTRACY.—The habit of policemen wearing their caps whilst speaking to magistrates or giving evidence in petty sessions' courts, was brought before the Government by Mr. Pierse Creagh, one of the presiding magistrates at Ennistymon. In consequence of such representation, a general order has been issued by Sir Henry Brownrigg, the Inspector-General, directing that the police shall be uncovered whilst giving evidence. The former custom of a police witness having his features concealed by the cheek-band of his cap was opposed, not only to the respect due to gentlemen bearing the Queen's commission, but, also, to the constitutional maxim, that the veracity of a witness should be tested by his demeanour, a matter impossible to effect, if a witness would be suffered to give his evidence as if under a masque. It is only astonishing that such a system had been allowed to prevail, until Mr. Creagh has now most properly terminated it.—*Clare Journal.*

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—GALLANT CONDUCT.—An accident, which might have been attended with fatal consequences, were it not for the prompt action of a constable, occurred in Kells on the fair day. A man named Michael Sexton, of Carrickashona, Grouse Hall, county Cavan, was selling a horse, and the intended buyer wishing to have him tried, had him yoked in a dray in the centre of the town, near Maudlin Pump. Scarcely was the horse in the dray when from some cause he started off at full speed towards the cross, when on reaching Mr. Killeen's he was caught by Constable Daniel M'Namara, who at the risk of his life held him and brought him to the ground. He had the reins in his hands at the time, it being the busiest part of the day, but there has been no doubt the street was very much crowded at the time, it being sequences would have been very serious. During the run of the horse he came in contact with a phaeton belonging to Mr. Barnes of Westland, which was smashed by the collision, and the dray upset. Neither the horse nor dray appeared to have received any damage. We trust the authorities will not overlook the gallant conduct of M'Namara, as, were it not for his courage and presence of mind, lives would have been perhaps lost, from the crowded state of the streets. The very generous practice of "trying" horses in the crowded thoroughfares of our towns, during fair days, should be put a stop to, if there be any law to that effect.

CLEVER ARREST OF A THIEF.—The last fair day of Kells, always a day of excitement in a country town, proved more than usually so, from various little incidents which occurred, amongst which the arrest of a rather respectable-looking man, named Carpenter, on a charge of purloining a gold watch from the shop of Mr. Ruxton, watchmaker. From what we can learn it appears he was looking at some watches in the presence of Mr. Ruxton, and Mr. Reilly, of Shancartan, a most respectable farmer, with the intention of making a purchase, when Mr. Reilly, who knew him asked him, to go for a pipe next door. He did so, taking the watch in his hand. On his return, after a few moments, he was asked for the watch, which he denied having taken, but on the contrary, said Mr. Reilly had it. Mr. Reilly denied having the watch, when a search was made in the pockets of Carpenter, but without avail, he still contending that Mr. Reilly had it. The police being by this time on the spot, he was taken to the barracks, when, on a more minute search, the watch was discovered in his boot. He was immediately put under arrest, and brought before Mr. Radcliff next morning, who committed him for trial at the next quarter sessions. We have heard that this prisoner, who has served a term of a more barefaced piece of roguery than the above. We have heard that this prisoner, who lives at Carlanstown, and is of a respectable family, was about being employed as gamekeeper to Mr. Farrell, of Moynalty.

OBTAINING A CURACY BY FORGED DOCUMENTS.—On Saturday last the detectives of the London City police received information on a warrant for the apprehension of a man of the name of Richard Williams, otherwise Richard Heyward Grove Williams, on a charge of obtaining, by means of forged documents, a curacy in the vicarage of Nassington, Northamptonshire, in the diocese of Peterborough. The police have ascertained that in June last Williams resided in Catharine-street, Thornhill-square, Islington, and followed the occupation of a tutor. His name also held similar situations at Norwich, Woolwich, Torquay, and Barnet. From the nature of his profession he was well acquainted with the clergymen of the Established Church, and hearing that the vicar of Nassington was in want of a curate he preferred an application, accompanied by the usual indispensable testimonials. After some little inquiry the ordinary examination was gone through, and he was duly inducted. Everything somewhat lonely in that remote locality stalled. Feeling somewhat lonely in that remote locality he fixed his eye and his schemes on a very agreeable young "person," and the happy day was all but named. Fortunately for the lady, however, a screw became loose somewhere, and things began to get so suspicious that the curate of Nassington found the climate was not calculated to benefit his health, so he removed himself very unostentatiously indeed. After his departure himself inquiries proving that his documents and testimonials were all forged information was immediately given to the police, and Inspector Hamilton accordingly sent his description, with a reward for his arrest, to every principal police-station in the kingdom on Saturday evening. He states himself to be 27 years of age, but is in reality only 22. He is about five feet nine inches high, light complexion, with red or chestnut-coloured hair, and of pulling the eyelids down while thinking rapidly. He has brown eyes, with a habit of blinking rapidly. His teeth have a very bad appearance, and one of the front ones is gone; his hands are also much freckled, and he walks badly. He is a native of Aberystwith, in South Wales. It is believed he is now engaged or seeking for an engagement in some private establishment or school in an assumed name.

THE LATE INQUEST INTO THE ROAD MURDER.—Publicity, responsibility, and proof, are all then here set aside. The inquiry is secret; Mr. Slack is not responsible; and the information he may obtain is not evidence, because it is not upon oath. Our institutional functions in the magistracy and police may require enlargement; but it would be much better that the murder of a child should pass unavenged than that the law, which we all agree upon as a rule of action, investigation, and proof, should be violated. The sound principles of publicity, responsibility, and proof, have given birth to the advantage of impartial administration; by which equally the cruelty of prosecutors and the tyranny of the mob have been set at defiance. To invade the common sense of mankind as to what is law is to confuse the functions, public and private, of magistrates, policemen, and attorneys, is to make law to the very foundation in the popular conception. If the murderer is to be found, the very information which will lead us to his trail, is to be had by and before the magistrates in public, in an inquiry conducted by Mr. Slack in his professional character. The Road murder has been from first to last, productive of blunders; but the last is the most fatal, for even the detection and punishment of the murderer would not compensate us for the loss we sustain by the unconstitutional means employed.—*Spectator.*

REMOVAL FROM THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Monday morning the determination of the East Indian Government to abandon its old quarters in Leadenhall-street, and to go "further west," was carried into effect, and the migration was commenced on a large scale, very much to the distress of many who have been tenants of John Company's venerable mansion all their lives. Early in the morning a large number of carts was drawn up in front of the old house, and in a very short space of time they were filled with ponderous volumes containing the accounts of the cash departments of the service, and all the fixtures pertaining to that important part of the establishment. In the last session of Parliament it was determined that this and other portions of the Indian business should be transacted within the Westminster Palace Hotel, now in course of erection in Victoria-street, and to this, their new home, the goods conveyed away from Leadenhall-street yesterday were transferred.

CRUNCH OF SCOTLAND ENDOWMENT SCHEME.—Dr Robertson has attained a complete success as regards one great branch of his endowment scheme; the sum of £40,000, estimated as necessary for the endowment of twenty new churches in the South-Western section of Scotland, having now been made up.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The late Right Hon. James Wilson, says the *Scotsman*, has left two sisters in Aberdeen, one the wife of Mr. Anthony Cruickshank, clothier, the other the wife of Mr. John Cruickshank, farmer, Kinmuick, two brothers, members of the Society of Friends, and highly esteemed by the community.

TELEGRAPH IN THE FAR WEST.—Two lines of land telegraph from the Atlantic to California are now in rapid progress. Their most northerly, which passes through Kansas and Nebraska, is expected to be so far complete in November, that the remaining gap will be only about 1,000 miles. The other, which proceeds southward through Missouri and Arkansas, is also considerably advanced, and previous to its entire completion the breaks will be filled by a pony express. It is thought that before the end of next year one, if not both, of the lines will be in perfect operation. If at that time we are without a submarine connection with the East, we may then look for our speediest times for news to arrive occasionally *via* New York.—*From the Times' City Article.*

NEW POST-OFFICE AT THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A room has been assigned for a post-office at the Euston station of the London and North Western Railway to meet the increased requirements of the passengers by the line. It is situated at the left hand side of the principal entrance to the hall, where post-office clerks are regularly in attendance to superintend the collection and distribution of letters, the issuing of stamps, and other duties of the circulation department.

THE HERRING FISHERY ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.—The herring fishermen of the north-east coast have had leisure to reckon up the earnings of their season, during the last few days. Many of the small four-men boats have cleared as much as £230 and £240 each; and the *minimum* earnings of this class of craft, where no serious accident has been sustained, such as the loss of nets, amount to about £140 or £150 for the season. The bright can—moonlight nights which have lately prevailed in the north of England have been highly unfavourable for the prosecution of the fisheries, and consequently, been unproductive on only a few chance hauls having been brought to shore. On the whole, however, it is long since so profitable on the has been experienced, a result owing more to the large of other markets for provisions than to the actual productiveness of the fisheries themselves.

A meeting of the General Discount Company has been called to consider the recommendation of the committee of shareholders to wind up voluntarily.

Correspondence.

ITALY'S APPEAL TO IRELAND.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
18th September, 1860.

SIR,—If I may be permitted to make a few remarks on a subject which seems to my mind to have some weight, I beg your insertion of this letter in your much-valued paper. In reference to the conflict for Italy, her soldiers, her wounded, her land to do nothing for Italy, her soldiers, her wounded, her pillaged families, and the future as only having furnished, known to the world and the future as only having furnished, at this most remarkable crisis, a few hundred dupes, and a generous sum of hard-earned money, to the support of the system which universal Italy abjures? If so, years may be lost before she can recover her reputation; and Irish Protestants will have but little claim to consideration, if their loyalty to truth and freedom is so cold as to let pass this most remarkable opportunity of announcing to the world their strength, both in feeling and numbers. Our charities are well supported at home, but let them not end here; let occasion. A very little from each well-to-do Protestant would make a vast sum; and, how acceptable it would be to those to whom now each shilling, day, man, and friend are worth more than twenty in ordinary times. Scotland is sending many a trained volunteer and thousands of pounds; England hundreds of trained men and thousands of pounds, and badly-needed supplies to the hospitals; and from Ireland go a few struggling pounds and three clergymen's sons (I regret much being unable to announce their honourable names). Now, in this right?

For the sake of charity, for the love of truth and freedom, for our creed, manhood, public spirit, political pretensions, and national character (which we have yet to make as a Protestant one), let us come forward in the good and righteous cause. It will be right and good; can more be said? It will remove the false idea which all the world holds, the English people included, that this is a Roman Catholic country, and that we travel in future with a sneer. We now have what wise Italian people and others will not be received by the noble ratepayers, the latter having had no voice in the matter, although embracing every grade in society, bound to acquiesce in the rule of a mere fraction in the community, and debarred of the power of questioning the necessity for, or the propriety of, putting the law into activity.

In the third paragraph of his letter he states that the bill is "the only effective measure yet proposed for the suppression of intemperance;" while in the paragraph immediately preceding he tells us, that although the law was in force, yet those who incline to drink "may use them for intoxicating drinks" may use them in their houses, either by making them for themselves or purchasing them in districts or countries where their sale is not prohibited."

This latter passage from his letter affords so conclusive an answer to his assertion that the bill would be effective in suppressing intemperance, that it does not, as I conceive, require a single observation from me upon it.

Mr. Haughton says, "that the Alliance would not be only productive of good effects, but the absence for its removal, is justified in desiring the speedy passing of the bill, as in such cases, would be the only proper means of relief." Now, I beg to say, that I do not understand my opponent's argument as affirming that the evils he referred to, as a result from the vice of intemperance, when intoxicated by individuals belonging to the higher, or what is generally termed the respectable classes in society, and, therefore, so far as they are concerned, the propensity for excessive drinking, where it exists, is but a "moral evil," to be counteracted and repressed by moral and religious agencies alone.

I have then, only to deal with his argument, in its application to the humbler ranks, in which "pauperism and crime" to some extent, at least, do admittedly prevail, having their immediate origin in drunkenness, but their prime source in their neglected, moral, and physical condition.

If I can show that "pauperism and crime"—which are the sole grounds advanced by Mr. Haughton why the Alliance seek legislative aid—are rapidly disappearing in this country at all events, he must of necessity admit that they are not justified in their scheme, and that this proposed panacea, should be at once repudiated and disavowed.

"Them" again supplies us with the required statistics on those points—I merely omit the odd figures:—

In the year 1851	...	...	755,000
" 1856	...	...	168,000.

No. of persons tried for criminal offences at quarter sessions and assizes in all Ireland:—

In the year 1850	...	...	31,409
" 1859	...	...	4,000

If it were practicable to analyse this last-mentioned number, to ascertain the proportion chargeable to drunkenness, I feel satisfied it would indeed give a very low figure; however, taking the above facts as we find them, they must prove gratifying to every lover of progress and social order. We thus see that these dread visions—"pauperism and crime"—which disturb the peaceful retirement of my respected opponent, and his enthusiastic admirers, are fast disappearing from this fair land; and, using his own glowing metaphor, the "car of civilisation" speeds rapidly onward, and that, too, without the propelling influence of a "Permissive Bill," or its prototype—a "Maine Liquor Law."

With such evidence before us, is it proper or even desirable to load the statute-book with unnecessary Acts of Parliament, and, above all, with inquisitorial and often-vive enactments. We have in the writings of the immortal Milton—

"He who rode sublime
Upon the seraph-wings of ecstacy."

His opinion of the inadvisability of multiplying laws—"There are to be found men, and that illustrious man, who have a sort of diseased itching for the enaction of a multiplicity of laws, like that of versifiers for the fabrication of a multitude of verses. You should not enact laws, say they, such as would bring the good and the bad under the same yoke, or prohibit what is honest men should be free from all restraint.

Now, as to the cause of drunkenness:—"The main exciting cause of drunkenness," writes Mr. Kingsley, "in great cities is bad air, bad food, and bad lodgings. Reformatories and model prisons treat only the symptoms, and not the cause of the disease. The cause can only be treated by improving the physical condition of the people—namely, by giving foul air, water, and ledgings—and by preventing the over-crowding of dwellings in which morality is difficult, because common decency is impossible." And this opinion is fortified by the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, issued early in April, in which he states that 40,000 deaths in the United Kingdom die, annually, unnatural deaths, from the ill effects of the classes' who suffer impure air;" and that the intellects of the classes' who suffer all this misery are "disturbed, deranged, and diminished by alcoholic stimulants to overcome their low vitality."

"The Alliance" may now reasonably be expected to bring forward a missive scheme, after their cycle of seven years' fruitless and useless agitation. Let them devote their talents, their energies, and the pecuniary resources at their command, to mitigating the evils last pointed at, in alleviation of the physical and improving the moral condition of those most in need of the sympathy and commiseration of the philanthropist, and not continue any longer in imploring legislative interference, which is not only unnecessary and impracticable, but which amounts to a libel on our intelligence, our instincts, and our reason, insulting to our manhood, and derogatory to the liberty conferred by nature on man.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

HENRY KNIGHT.

Alma House, Haddington-road,
17th September, 1860.

Sporting.

THE CESAREWITCH.—Weights for the Cesarewitch Stakes, run October 9; distance, two miles, two furlongs, twenty-eight yards. Acceptance signified Tuesday, the 25th September:—Underhand, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb; Lifeboat, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb; Amsterdam, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb; Wild Rose, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb; M Philippe, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; Schism, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb; Ghuznee, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb; Comforter, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb; Special Licence, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb; Clydesdale, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb; Special Licence, 6 yrs, 8st 2lb; Lovett, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb; Rosebery, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb; Rocket, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb; Umpire, 5 yrs, 8st; Sweetsauce, 5 yrs, 8st; Satellite, 6 yrs, 8st; Newcastle, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb; Sunbeam, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb; Pan, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb; Joskin, 4 yrs, Geology, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb; Fitzavon, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb; away, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb; Heron, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb; Gallus, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb; 7st 12lb; Crater, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb; Gallus, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb; Starke, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Tunstall Maid, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb; Bonnie Scotland, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb; Napoleon, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb; Attendance, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb; Magnum, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb; Convivialist, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Adam Bell, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb; Stockade, Takim, 6 yrs, 7st 9lb; Adam Bell, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb; Allegra, 4 yrs, 8 yrs, 7st 8lb; Yorkshire Grey, aged, 7st 8lb; Butterfly, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Lancer, aged, 7st 7lb; Lady Trespass, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb; Soothsayer, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb; Claire, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb; Chere Ami, 3 yrs, Vanquisher, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb; Physician, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb; Sutherland, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Simple Simon, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Moorcock, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb; Spellyon, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Ancenis, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb; Fitz Avon, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Springfield, Lancbester, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Farmer from Kerry, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Moorhen, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; Telegram, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb; Prince of 5 yrs, 7st 2lb; The Alderman, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; Ancient Denmark, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb; Stampede, 3 yrs, 7st; Ancient Britton, 5 yrs, 7st; Cremorne, 3 yrs, 7st; Sir William, 3 yrs, 7st; Syringe, 3 yrs, 7st; Rostes, 3 yrs, 7st; The Drone, 3 yrs, 7st; Vidi, 3 yrs, 7st; The Brewer, aged, 7st; The Spaniel, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb; Tyrant, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb; Harlestone, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb; 12lb; Ebony, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Sparrow Hawk, 3 yrs, 6st Yellow Rose, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb; Winton, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Bevis, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb; Pale Face, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb; Dahsing, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb; Sweet William, Flitch, 5 yrs, 6st 11lb; Killigrew, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb; Sotton, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; The Mole, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Brewaye 2 yrs, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Matinee, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Dulcibella, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Ingledew, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Nicholas, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Upperhand, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Mixture, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Industrious, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Province, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Grand Master, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb; The Quaker, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Grand Duke, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Steadfast, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Gamesboy, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Gibraltar, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Motherbound, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Wanderer, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Sherry, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Maid of the Mist, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Wildgrave, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Sherborne, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Bravura, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Cachaina, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Constitution, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Contadina, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Miss Digby, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Contadina, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Maggiore, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Narcissus, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Angelo, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Nero, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Don Cossack, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Uncle Ned, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Courier, Fravola, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Richmond, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; The Quaker, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb; Miss Digby, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Maggiore, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Narcissus, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Angelo, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Nero, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Don Cossack, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Uncle Ned, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Courier, Marsola, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Chance Shot, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; The Prophet, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Dartmouth, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Goldsmith, Allington, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Tommy Noble, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb; Grand Pippin, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Provision, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Nessus, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Golden Pippin, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Sherborne, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Bravura, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Sermo, 3 yrs, Eheu, 3 yrs, 6st; Dreadnought, 3 yrs, 6st; Feodorowna, 6st; Provision, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Brassey, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Hermit, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb; Starbeck, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Rosmillon, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb; Miss Digby, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb; Bonnie Scotland, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb; Fusilier, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Wildgrave, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb; Winkfield, aged, 6st 4lb; Chirp, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb; Richmond, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb; Symmetry, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb; Seclusion, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Phryne, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Golden Pippin, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Sermo, 3 yrs, Eheu, 3 yrs, 6st; Dreadnought, 3 yrs, 6st; Feodorowna, 3 yrs

PROGRESS OF AUSTRIA.

It is well that the English press should record with full emphasis the progress of Austria towards free institutions. There are, as yet, no representative assemblies in any part of the empire, but one of the best results of an elected Parliament—free discussion—has full play at Vienna. The discussion that have already taken place in the enlarged Reichsrath may contrast favourably with the very mild and (as far as France is concerned) unpublished debates of the French deliberative assemblies. The Austrian Councillors are not popular delegates, but they are men of mark and high standing, and although aristocratic in position and feelings, have neither the necessity nor the wish to run a race with one another in subserviency to the Court. The danger to the Empire is too great, the necessity for political reformation too pressing, to permit any time-serving suppression of the truth.

The discussion of Tuesday last ranging over nearly all the items of the budget almost reminds the reader of one of our own debates on the miscellaneous estimates, with Mr. Williams and his few followers in full cry. Suggestions are made that the army is "too costly," and reforms are proposed which it is hoped the Austrian "Horse Guards" will adopt. When even British generals of the old, and indeed new school, growl at any criticism by civilians, we can imagine how Austrian Generals, contemporaries of Schwartzenburg, and still firm believers in the doctrine that the Empire was only a recruiting depot and money chest for the army, storm at reforms proposed by men who never set a squadron in the field. Another very radical observation was made: it was said that the pension-list is too large; one Councillor objecting to so many "able-bodied" pensioners on the list. What a very uncouth "way of putting things!" The official explanation of this large proportion of able-bodied pensioners gives another proof of what has been said before—namely, the bad state of the staff of the Austrian army during the late war: for this burthening of the pension list with generals not old or disabled arises from the large number forced to retire as incompetent on the conclusion of the peace. After these specimens of independent talk, we are rather surprised to find that an item of over one million of florins for the maintenance of troops of the ex-Duke of Modena is passed over as being in "intimate connection with political and international questions"—questions which the Council may possibly feel practically tabooed. An item not objected to is interesting at present; it appears that there stands in the Budget an extraordinay grant of three million florins a year for the next ten years, to augment the navy. The Austrian navy has been always miserably small: even last year it could not have competed with the not very formidable Sardinian fleet, but an increase to stretch over ten years will, it may be certainly assumed, be cut short at a very early stage by Admiral Garibaldi sweeping the Adriatic with the Italian fleet. The characteristics of the two antagonists are not inaptly exemplified in this ten years' vote of the Austrian Budget, and, on the other hand, Garibaldi organising in about ten weeks a fleet of his own (to say nothing of the Neapolitan ships) fully capable of meeting it on the seas. A very remarkable discussion took place on the press. M. Maager, a Transylvanian, and a man whose loyalty is above doubt, objected emphatically to the constant interference of the police and the kind of preventive censure exercised by the authorities. His remarks were backed up on all sides, and when M. Toperczer, the burgomaster of Grosswardein, attempted to sneer down the matter as one of inferior importance, Count Barkoczy rose, and with "extreme energy" reprimanded his fellow-countryman. M. Maager had moved that the Committee of the Council should, in its report, express a wish that the press should be treated according to law; but though the tone of the discussion was extremely favourable to the press, the proposition was by common consent withdrawn, "until the general principles of Government should be discussed." When Vienna readers see such debates, so new in the atmosphere of Austrian society, reported in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, they must feel as surprised as we should to find no leading article in the *Times* on any Monday throughout the year. Blanks of that kind, however, were not very startling in Vienna a few months ago; a blank in the columns of one of the journals indicated a smart leader "conspicuous by its absence."

But the most important of all the discussions that have yet taken place was that on the Concordat, which took place the day before the discussion reported above. M. Maager again took the lead, speaking with great warmth of the situation in which the non-Roman Catholic sects were placed by the Concordat. The Greek Bishop of Hermanstadt and the representatives of other sects energetically seconded these remonstrances, and Baron Petrino denounced with great courage and readiness the course of action by which Count Leo Trun, Minister of Public Worship, had outraged the feelings of the Protestants in Hungary and Bohemia. This speech created a deep impression, and in tone and language was a novelty in the presence of Austrian officials. The Reichsrath finally decided, there being only four dissentients, in favour of a resolution suggesting the revision of the Concordat and the establishment of the equality before the law of all sects.

The universal unpopularity of the Concordat in the Austrian Empire is a signal instance of political retribution for an act selfish in its aim and most shortsighted in its design. To win the favour of the Ultramontane party, Austria entered into a conspiracy with the Pope. The Emperor gave up education to the clergy, and the Pope surrendered without hesitation the ancient rights of the Hungarian Church—a church distinguished in old fidelity to Rome. It is thought by many that the Concordat is unpopular only amongst the non-Catholics of the Empire, but the Roman Catholics of Hungary feel equally aggrieved by a change tending to blot out the nationality of their church. The Primacy of the Archbishop of Gran—a real superintendence of the whole Hungarian episcopate, and the central authority through whom alone bulls and briefs could reach the Church, and by whom alone new candidates for bishoprics were presented to the Emperor—has been undermined by such acts as the erection of the Bishopric of Agram into an Archbishopric "exempt from all ecclesiastical superintendence, except that of the Pope." Three other independent sees have been erected, and the national jurisdiction of the Primate is being narrowed every day. The provisions in the "Supplement" to the Concordat, published in September, 1855, that a copy of each pastoral letter is to be submitted to the Government, that copies of the proceedings at the Synods are to be submitted to similar inspection by the authorities, that account is to be taken of any objection by the Government to the "form and method" of school books, all show that the independent action of the local clergy is to be made subservient to the political authorities in exchange for the concessions made by Austria to the Holy See. The following is, however, probably the most offensive passage in the brief of 1855:—

"Since, on account of sad and notorious vicissitudes of things, possibly some ecclesiastics may be found to be less approved by his Cæsarean and Apostolic Majesty; therefore, to remove all difficulty, alike for parishes and for other ecclesiastical posts, he shall on no account select any ecclesiastic who is less acceptable to his Majesty. Who these are may be learned, whether by the temper and conduct of the ecclesiastics themselves, or by the previous acts of the government, or by applying some other suitable methods. (This phrase is interpreted to mean espionage.) For the same reason, before you elect the professors or teachers of a seminary, ye must most diligently inquire and ascertain whether his Cæsarean and Apostolic Majesty has anything against them *in regard to political affairs*."

The attempts of the Austrian Government to enforce the teaching of German in the Hungarian schools, under the local clergy, has failed, simply because the scholars will not learn German, and the Government, embarrassed at the outbreak of the Italian war, gave up the task of forcing it upon them. In addition to these unpopular innovations, the funds of colleges and schools have been sequestrated, and the *fundus religionis*—a general religious fund applied both to education and to public worship, and which formerly was kept at Buda, under the control of the Primate—is now divided into episcopal departments and the separate Bishops, naturally more subservient to the Imperial Government, merely obtain a brief summary of receipt and expenditure.

These things—a few examples out of many—enable us to understand how the Concordat, so offensive to the non-Catholics of the whole Empire, is equally offensive to the Roman Catholics of Hungary, inasmuch as it undermines that only remaining representative of their nationality—the Primacy. In Hungary Protestants, Jews, and all sects equally unite with the Roman Catholics in denouncing the interference of the Government, and the Concordat, with which Austrian Machiavellism might have hoped to divide the different religionists, has helped—in its mutuality of concessions between Pope and Emperor—to bring together in one national body all sects and classes of the Hungarian people. That it should be denounced, however inadequately, in the Reichsrath is a most hopeful sign of the times.—*Globe*.

MECHANICAL DESICCATION OF CROPS.

The cereal crops are of such paramount importance to the health of the people, that we feel it is not travelling beyond our province to make an excursion into the domain of the agriculturist. The excessive, long-continued, and widely-extended fall of rain naturally spread throughout all classes the most serious misgivings as to the safety of the grain upon which the nation depends for its next year's support. It is true that the alarm has been allayed by the favourable change in the weather. Still it is a question of exceeding interest—if not for this year, certainly for future years—to determine if in *wet* weather, with *ripe* crops on the ground, the farmer must see his grain rot or sprout, and remain in a state of utter helplessness. We cannot avoid an expression of astonishment that in England, the land of agricultural progress, where all the appliances of science seem to be called into action in order to improve the soil and to increase the yield and quality of the crops, so little should be done with the view of securing them when ripe for the harvest. Reaping and threshing machines seem to constitute the ultimate efforts of agricultural ingenuity. But, once cut, the corn has to remain in the fields until sufficiently dry to be housed or stacked. Wet weather in the midst of a corn harvest appears to afflict the whole agricultural community with a general paralysis. Nearly all productive labour appears to cease, and with ripe crops of corn on the land, labour in the fields is entirely suspended. The food of the community, and with it health and commercial prosperity, are lost or jeopardised, because it is concluded that sunshine alone can dry ears of wheat. Are we really reduced to this conclusion? Is the nineteenth century so deficient in mechanical science that it can produce nothing to relieve the expectant agriculturist from the melancholy task of listlessly staring at the barometer? Strange is it that it has never occurred to the Royal and other Agricultural Societies to offer prizes for some application of mechanic power to the saving of *ripe* crops of grain in *wet* weather.

The problem appears to be simple enough. The process of drying consists in evaporation. The object is to get rid of the excess of moisture in wet substances. If we assume that a field of ripe corn is dried by exposure to moderately dry air moving at a rate of twenty miles an hour during a week; when, owing to rainy weather, it is impossible to dry corn in the open air, we have only to subject it to an equal volume of comparatively dry air under cover. We cannot avert a fall of rain, but surely we can raise the wind. For drying timber and a multitude of other substances various machines are in use which can drive air with the velocity of a hurricane. It is an extraordinary fact that the patent for the most powerful and effective of these desiccating machines—the admirable invention of Mr. Davison—has expired without one of them ever having been applied to agricultural purposes. By such machines the work that is commonly effected by exposure to the open air during weeks or months could be, and is, completed with certainty in a few hours. In practice, then, there is nothing more easy than concentrating, by art, into an hour or two, the natural drying power of a week. But there is no necessity for such rapid action. We have simply to submit the substances to be dried to a current of air accelerated or heated to the required degree. If the atmosphere contain a large proportion of moisture, then a greater velocity, or subjection to the current for a longer time, will, of course, be necessary. In the months of August and September it can rarely happen that the natural air will be so far saturated as to be unfit for the purpose. But if saturated, then may the air be artificially dried or heated—conditions perfectly attainable, and involving only a trifling outlay.

We refer, again, to the artificial desiccation of wood, because it is an especially valuable illustration. Under the ordinary method, we know that timber cannot be effectually "seasoned" without free exposure to the air for many months. But an architect has recently stated, in a discussion upon the method of preserving timber, that the wood used for the flooring of the Coal Exchange was taken in its natural state, and was thoroughly seasoned in less than 10 days, by driving through it air, heated to 110 degrees, at the rate of 48 miles an hour. In some cases, from 30 to 48 per cent. of moisture was thus taken out of the wood. Although the flooring has been down 10 years, no shrinkage can be found. If wood can be thus subjected to an artificial desiccating process, the difficulty of drying such substances as corn in the ear, or straw, cannot be great. Not only could corn be thus dried for preservation, but another important advantage might be obtained. It is not unusual in wet seasons to house wheat dry enough to keep, but still so soft as to be unfit for grinding until it has been stored for several months. Hence, if it be requisite to grind such new corn, it is found necessary to mix a greater or less proportion of old corn with it. This implies a deterioration in the value of the new corn. Now, there can be no doubt that the artificial desiccation can be at one operation carried to the extent necessary to fit the corn for the mill. In fact, we can dry as little or as much as we please.

It has been shown that there are various desiccating machines in use, adapted to a variety of materials. That corn and other alimentary substances should be allowed to rot because the sun and the wind will not at all times do just what we want is a reproach, a discredit to our agriculturists. The time has gone by when "half a crop pays better than a whole one." Free trade has overthrown that once favourite notion. We are no longer compelled to limit our consumption to the amount which the country can produce, and to pay as much or more for half rations as for full measure. It is now the interest of the home farmer to bring as much corn into the market as he can. If he suffer half his crop to perish by rotting or by sprouting, he cannot reckon upon such a rise in the value of the other half as will compensate him for his neglect or want of skill. The deficiency will be made up from abroad; and the foreign grower will pocket the money which the home grower has thrown away. The liberation of the corn trade has thus a tendency to stimulate the farmers of all nations to produce the greatest quantity of food for the people. The application of science and mechanical power to the desiccation of alimentary substances, by facilitating this production, promises to be eminently profitable. On the farms of many enterprising agriculturists steam-engines for threshing and other purposes already form a part of the stock of implements, and wherever these engines exist, the application of the requisite additional machinery for the drying and saving of ripe crops of grain in wet weather will neither be difficult nor expensive.

The preservation of mangel wurtzel, turnips, and potatoes, by artificial desiccation, as also proposed by Mr. Wakley, in the letter already quoted, is likely to be extensively practised, and must prove of great public value.—*Lancet*.

PORTRAIT OF GARIBALDI BY A LADY.

An English lady writes as follows from Naples:—

"I have seen to-day the face of Garibaldi, and now all the devotion of his friends is made as clear as day to me. You have only to look into his face, and you feel that there is, perhaps, the one man in the world in whose service you would take your heart in your hand and follow him blindfold to death. I never altogether understood that feeling until his presence made it clear to me. It is the individual man and his personal influence that are so strong; but then it is the man exalted and sanctified, as it were by his own single-minded devotion to and faith in a holy cause; and it is that which you see in his face, as though written in letters of light, and which carries on your thoughts from him as the man to him as the type and representative of his cause. One could love the cause without seeing him, but in seeing him one seems to be suddenly gifted with the power of seeing it as he sees it, and you love it better for his sake, and you wholly honor and admire him for its sake. I have often asked our marine officers who have seen him to describe him to me. They get on swimmingly about his shoulders, and chest, and head, and beard; and then they desire with all their might to describe his expression—but there they stop and gasp. Neither can I describe it to you. I can only say that it explains that devotion to the death, and, what is more, that faith in doing what the prudent world at large considers an impossibility, for his sake; it makes that feeling appear to you the simplest and most natural thing in the world. His wonderful simplicity and forgetfulness of self win the love of all; it is not the grand iron-willed hero who determines of his own strength to carry his undertaking through. I do not wonder at the conviction which prevails of his having been raised up by Providence; he seems to feel that this is the work given him to do, and that he could not leave it undone, but that it is no more credit to him than it is to a joiner to make a stool whose mission it is to make stools. It is a face in which the whole character is written—simple, grand, and loving. It was about one o'clock when we were called into the office, which has a balcony overlooking the Largo del Castello, as it was rumoured that he was coming from the Castellamere-road, on the left. Then, again, it was said that he would take up by another street into Toledo. Oscar went out to ascertain, when in a moment there came round the corner into the Largo a red shirt on a horse, and then three abreast; and then a carriage with several red shirts, a shouting multitude, and many carriages following, which had gone to meet him; but he had not more than a dozen of his own people with him. His army is still three days off, dead beat with the forced marches under the fierce sun. He coolly drove along under the guns of the fortress, still manned by the Royal troops. Even with opera-glasses we could not have seen him well, as he passed along the other side of the great Largo; so, as we heard he would come back by Toledo to live in Palazzo Augri, the gentlemen guided us through the crowd (I know not how) up Santa Brigada, across Toledo, to the house of a friend, where we came out on a large balcony. I wish I could paint the scene for you in something better than words. The crowd was dense, always streaming up and down at a quick pace, and two lines of carriages in perpetual movement, in each of which were crowded from 16 to 23 gentlemen standing up, shouting and waving flags. Every balcony of the tall Palazzos had a flag and a merry party of lookers-on. The shouting of the multitudes undulated like the waves of the sea. The cries were mostly 'Viva Garibaldi!' and 'L'Italia una.' I did not hear 'Victor Emmanuel' much, but some men wore scarfs with his name. Then came diversions from time to time, at which the roaring became perfectly deafening. Now and then a lanky, lithe young lad, with sunny hair and rosy brown face, contrasting with the pallid olive of the townspeople, would come skipping along in the red shirt, waving a flag, and his face working in the wildest excitement of happy glee and innocent triumph, not knowing how enough to laugh and to congratulate, caught, and hugged, and embraced by enthusiastic groups; sometimes a great, stalwart, sober, bronzed, middle-aged man, giving quiet, gentle answers to the crowds swarming to kiss his hands, and with a look as if he was used to graver work than shouting and cheering; then one or two gaunt, lank, haggard, bleached creatures, with ropy, rusty, long shaggy hair down their backs, just as you suppose wretches let out from years of imprisonment, gesticulating and looking frantic with joy. If they did represent prisoners, it is rather theatrical of them to keep their hair in such a mess all this time since they were let out. What was perfectly genuine was the beaming joy with which some clean young priests appealed to the balconies for sympathy. It is difficult to describe the excitement. After about an hour came up the red shirt on a carriage horse, with its blinkers on, to give warning that Garibaldi was coming, and then the cheering rose louder and louder as the carriage came slowly along, and there he was without a bit of state—three red shirts with their backs to the carriage, himself and another man in the seat of honor, and three more in a stuck-up rumble behind—such fine old heads! with whitened beards, and all with their red shirts covered with purple stains, like English hunting coats which have been through sundry squire-traps. Their earnest, calm, sunburnt faces spoke of different work from running up and down a street shouting; but what could we, poor little contemptible people, do except shout and clap our hands? All our party were assembled in the balcony, and, as happy chance would have it, long before he came up he turned his face our way, our group caught his eye, and until he came under our balcony, and had to turn his face quite up to see us, he kept his steady look fixed on us—why, I don't know, for surely there were prettier dresses and fresher faces all around. I am too well content that chance had it so, so that we could watch deliberately the deep, true, sweet expression of those eyes. We had arms-full of flowers to throw down, but that kind of thing seemed so small before that wonderful 'regard' that I only let mine drop on the people below. I was told that I should never see so fine a sight as Paris welcoming home her heroes last summer—the army of Italy—but this one carriage-full of weather-beaten elderly men was far grander—not the sight of a monarch who makes war for his own ambition in one way or other, but of the triumph of moral force and single-minded devotion. The King had felt himself forced to fly, and 12 hours afterwards this simple hero entered all alone, like an envoy of Providence. Think of his landing those few hundred, sure that the goodness of his cause would bring him success! It does one good to find there is such faith on the earth—to see a man who does not delay beginning a good work till he is in a position to weigh and measure all the consequences. It was striking to see him drive into this great capital without a blow being struck. I wish I could convey to you an idea of how he looked, like a dear old weather-beaten angel. It was very amusing to see the contrast between his followers and some Neapolitan Garibaldians, whose whole political energies had been spent in getting up bran new red blouses and cocks' tails, and who rushed about shrieking frantically. Poor dears! I dare say they intended to do thoroughly the kind of work they are capable of. The body of the National Guard followed last, singing Garibaldi's hymn.—Yours, &c., H. M."

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

On Monday morning Mr. Humphreys, the coroner, resumed the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Emsley, of No. 9, Grove-road, Stepney.

An announcement was made in some of the papers that Mullens, one of the men charged with the murder, would be present at the proceedings, and the consequence was that the Railway Tavern, where the inquiry was held, was besieged by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the accused. The inquest-room itself was crowded long before the arrival of the coroner.

The Coroner said it was not his intention to detain the jury long, because he did not intend to take evidence. Immediately after the adjournment of the last court he communicated with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that Mullens, the man in custody, might be brought before the jury. There was some legal difficulty in his being produced to-day, but the Home Secretary had promised that he should be there to-morrow, and he should therefore adjourn the inquiry until ten o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. He thought it was requisite, for the interests of justice, and the due administration of the business of the court, that Mullens should hear the evidence.

A Juror inquired whether the court would have before it the hammer which was produced in the police-court. The account which appeared in the papers was different from that which had been stated to them in evidence.

The Coroner said that the detective-officers who had the hammer were not present. The proceedings of the court were reported most accurately by the gentlemen who attended the inquiry, but the inaccurate statements alluded to got into the papers quite independent of the accuracy of the reporters.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Tuesday at ten.

Emms, the man who is charged with Mullens, and who is out on bail, was present this morning. Mr. Young attended to watch the case on his behalf. Mr. Wood, a barrister, appeared for Mullens.

IRISH MISSION.

On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above mission, took place in the Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of engaging unitedly in supplication to God, and also of hearing portions of His Holy Word read, and of singing His praise. The attendance was numerous. The following clergymen, belonging to different religious denominations within the city, were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings—the Rev. Thos. Scott in the chair—Reverends Messrs. Robinson, Scott, H. Magee, J. White, D. Harding, A. Hall, and J. Moran. The rev. chairman called upon the Rev. Robinson Scott to offer up the first supplications. That gentleman then came forward, and prayed that the Holy Spirit might descend and take possession of every heart in the meeting, and also of every one in the United Kingdom in their different homes. He commenced by beseeching the Lord, who was in heaven, to give ear to them who were upon the earth, because He was full of goodness and they of vileness. Might He make them to feel grateful for the privilege they enjoyed in approaching Him together in that house. Oh! might He yet stimulate many of their hearts to pray to Him that night—teach them to look up to Him without a single misgiving within them, for His promise could never fail, nor the blood of Jesus ever lose its power. Glory be to Him who had opened the way for them to approach to Him, through the Saviour. Glory be to Him, they could draw nigh to Him in faith, and cry, "Abba, Father!" He continued to supplicate that the churches might be filled with men having the power of the Holy Ghost. He had blessed them nationally with peace, and oh! might he continue to shower down his blessings upon them, become His righteous nation, that keepeth His law in perfect peace. The reverend gentleman concluded by reciting the Lord's Prayer, in which the whole congregation audibly joined.

How sad our state, by Nature is,
Our sin, how deep its stains!

The Rev. H. Magee afterwards engaged in supplications for the "unfortunates" who haunt the streets of our city. Oh! might God cause thousands of their hearts to exclaim, like the dying thief, "Lord, remember me, when thou comest into thy Kingdom." The Rev. John White next read a Scripture lesson from the 20th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, beginning at the 16th verse, where is stated how Paul laboured at Rome in the work of the ministry, &c. He next gave one of Watt's Hymns. He afterwards supplicated blessings for Italy and its people, and that they might be guided and directed in all their movements by God, so that the Son's kingdom might be extended upon earth. He ruled over the kingdoms of the earth, and made order to arise out of confusion, light to come out of darkness; and, oh! might He give wisdom to the leaders of the people of Italy, which would enable them to curb their passions and subdue their pride, and keep the people from deeds of great bloodshedding. They had been so far kept from committing such deeds, and he besought that they might be so kept during the future. He besought also that the people might be given liberty whereby their minds might become enlightened, and that knowledge might have free course, and the press able to speak out for the truth; and that the Gospel might become known throughout the length and breadth of that beautiful country, and that trade and prosperity, and peace and happiness, follow in its train. He concluded a very appropriate prayer to the times, beseeching for the head of the Church of Rome and its dignitaries light to see the truth in the Gospel in all its simplicity and beauty. The Rev. David Harding next read a Scripture lesson from the 132nd Psalm, and afterwards gave out a beautiful hymn of the poet Cowper, and next engaged in supplications for the poor of Ireland, and besought that God might feed them with abundance of food, and give them also plenty of the bread of everlasting life, &c. The proceedings were concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing, about 20 minutes to ten o'clock, when the meeting broke up.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Bray, Sept. 18th, 1860.—A highly important meeting was held here yesterday, in the Infant School, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society. The chair was taken, at one o'clock, by

The Rev. E. Whately, Rector of the Parish.

On the platform were—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Meath, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauritius, Revs. J. W. Hackett, J. B. Heard, M. F. Day, John Erck, G. W. Dalton, and —— Banks, Esq. The Rev. W. Streane, Rev. J. Bleakley, of Bandon; Thomas Lefroy, Esq., Q.C.; George Harrison, Esq.; Captain Forbes, &c., were also present. The large room was crowded in every part by a most respectable audience.

After a few preparatory remarks from the chairman, the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath addressed the meeting on behalf of the society, with which he said he had been identified nearly all his life. He appealed to them to support it because it had been greatly instrumental in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and also because its operations were carried on according to the principles of our own beloved church. He would not inflict a speech upon the meeting, but was most happy to be able to introduce to them the worthy prelate who attended as deputation; a prelate who was eminently zealous and successful in the missionary work, and whose diocese was of almost fabulous extent. The right rev. speaker concluded his observations by bidding the Bishop of Mauritius heartily welcome in the name of the Irish church and clergy. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. W. Hackett briefly addressed the meeting, and apologised for not reading some extracts from the report, as the deputation had forgotten to bring a copy of it. He would not occupy their time further, but would call upon the Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauritius, and he was sure the meeting would not receive him the less warmly when they were informed that he was an Irishman. The most rev. prelate, on coming forward, was warmly applauded. The account he gave of the success of the missionary work in his diocese was most interesting and highly encouraging to those who are anxious for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. He showed the importance of the Island of Mauritius as the centre of missionary operations, from its geographical position, and from the different races of Africans, Malagashes, and East Indians, who make the island their temporary home, and through whom the good seed is scattered far and wide on their return to their various countries. He told of two French Roman Catholic gentlemen, who were so favourably impressed by the change wrought by the teaching of the society's agents, that they not only gave the ground to build churches upon, but also supplied labour and materials as well. Of course the emissaries of Rome are active in their endeavours to check this good work, as was evinced by a certain priest, misnamed Theophilus, who forcibly took a Bible and prayer-book from a poor leper, in one of the Seychelles Islands. He exhibited a drawing taken by a young Artillery officer, of a small church, built entirely by a poor Madagasse labourer, after his working hours. His remarks were illustrated by reference to a map of the islands forming the diocese over which he is placed, together with a map of the island of Mauritius itself. After a few further observations from the Rev. M. F. Day, the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Meath, and the meeting separated.

A considerable sum was collected at the door.

ALLOCATION OF SITTINGS IN PARISH CHURCHES.

(From Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette for September.)

Consistorial Court.—In the matter of the allocation of pews and sittings in the parish church of Rathfarnham, on the 16th of August last, the learned judge, Dr. Radcliffe, as vicar-general of the archbishop, heard an application from the Rathfarnham churchwardens under the power reserved to them by his grace's order in this matter, of the 8th August, 1855, for liberty to transfer the pupils and tutors of a local boarding-school from five pews in the transept, holding seven each, to four pews in the body of the church, holding nine each, and nearer to the principal's own pew, which is in that part of the church. It seems this arrangement was recommended by the Pew Commissioners in their report of 1855, but postponed by the ordinary until that space in the body of the church were changed from two double to four single pews. This division was afterwards made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on a statement of these facts. The reason for the churchwardens moving in the matter, it appears, was that several small resident families applied for pew room, and these could be more economically seated, at the rate of two families to each pew, in the five short transept pews, than in the four long ones in the nave. The church cannot seat a quarter of the inhabitants, so that the authorities are bound to do the best they can under the circumstances.

The result of the application was that an official inspection was made, to see if those young lodgers could be as judiciously placed as they were before.

The churchwardens' application has been, as it were, dismissed without prejudice, as appears from the order posted at the church on the 26th August. They asked liberty to transfer the boys of a neighbouring boarding-school from five single pews in the transept, affording together thirty-five places, to four single pews in the nave, affording together thirty-six places, and nearer by half to their master's own pew. The reason suggested was to get room for a few of the many resident families left without any settled place in their parish church. The five transept pews could seat in pairs ten families; the four pews in the nave, which are too small for three families each, could only accommodate in pairs eight families out of the multitude. The church, of fifty pews, mostly double ones, is at present the only Protestant place of worship in a parish of 2,700 acres, with as many Protestant inhabitants. However, the householders will soon have little need to insist on their priority in their parish church over temporary lodgers, for in the Rathgar district, where people are packed nearly in streets, over a thousand Protestants will shortly be accommodated, between the Episcopal Chapel, provided by Mr. Gold's bequest, and the Presbyterian Chapel, just begun by that communion. Perhaps, when that time comes, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may be in funds to divide the parish church more equally, and thus increase and improve the sittings there. The following is the order above referred to:—"The Vicar-General having heard the statement of the churchwardens and of ——, Esq., and having personally inspected the pews in Rathfarnham Church, doth not deem it necessary or expedient at present to disturb the possession of said ——, or his pupils, in respect of pews Nos. 40, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, respectively, or to allocate any other pews for their use in lieu of those specified, and doth therefore decline to make the order prayed by the churchwardens."

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN IRELAND.

A correspondent puts forward the following views:—

A railway that is on the *tapis* between Cookstown and Clones will be most beneficial, as it will open out and connect some of the finest parts of the county Tyrone; whereas, a line from the former town to Dungannon or Vermer will be most injurious to the Northern Counties and Belfast Company, inasmuch as the distance to Belfast by Portadown will be greatly shorter than by the Ballymena Railway, and the traffic from Cookstown towards Omagh will not go round by Dungannon or Vermer.

The residents of, or near to, the district through which the proposed line will run, are fully sensible of the benefits of railway communication, because the farmer has purchasers brought to his markets, and the price of the produce is nearly equalised to the same rate as at the ports, through the carriage being more expeditious and cheap, and the facilities for obtaining artificial manures are increased, and the manufacturers obtain means of conveying their goods, at less cost and in less time to the consumers.

It is well known that railways have hitherto been made chiefly by distant capitalists, but that these persons have been stimulated to expend their money, by seeing the interest taken in the speculation by the residents of the district, who have taken shares in the undertaking.

The inhabitants of this country are alive also to the danger of apathy, as they have before their eyes an instance of its effects in the co. Meath, which for several years has been deprived of railway accommodation, passengers being forced to go round by Drogheda to Dublin, while by the exertions of persons along the coast the present line was accomplished. It may therefore be confidently believed that the enterprising individuals connected with Cookstown, Aughnacloy, &c., will not be likely to overlook their own interest and permit this district to be passed over, perhaps for ever, but will, by subscribing for shares, endeavour to induce capitalists to look after this hitherto-neglected portion of country, as yet unprovided for by railways, while the expenditure will be certainly amply repaid by the traffic.

The Northern Counties and Belfast Railway will, no doubt be great gainers by such a feeder, as it will prevent any risk of their losing the Belfast traffic, whilst the distance to Dublin and southward will be only increased by about two or three miles, and traffic will pass along a greater portion of the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway. This projected line will also bring good assistance to the Midland Great Western and Dundalk and Enniskillen lines, which will receive the traffic at Clones without any break, while if the Meath line should ever be continued from Kells to Clones, it also will be benefited. It is also suggested that a branch be made to Armagh or Glasslough by the former place, the distance from Aughnacloy to Belfast will be shortened, while communication to Dublin will be more direct by the Newry line, and no change of carriages will be required. The experience of the junction of the Meath line at Clonsilla, and the Newry line at Goragh, will probably deter those persons who may undertake the directory from recommending a junction either at Glasslough or Monaghan.

RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY?

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Fermanagh Reporter*:—

Necarn Castle, September, 10, 1860.

Sir,—If in any other part of the United Kingdom such a question was mooted as whether railway or tramway was the better mode of conveyance for goods and passengers, I am certain that the friends of tramways would be exposed to a good share of public ridicule. I am not certain that in distant quarters the Enniskilleners are not at the present moment subject to a fair portion of it; but their neighbours will, no doubt, make every allowance for them, inasmuch as they are aware that the railways at present made to Enniskillen are so constructed, conducted, and managed as to present every bad feature connected with the tramway system, while they want the only alleged good attribute of tramways—viz., cheapness. When an Enniskillener rouses himself in the morning at half-past four, gets into the train and arrives at Dundalk at nine o'clock, after being shunted backwards and forwards for four hours, to meet the express train from Belfast to take him on to Dublin, I am certain it would be hard to persuade him that a tramway would be worse; and if the advocate for tramways would suggest cheapness I have no doubt but that he would recollect that the inside fare of the shareholder coach was only fifteen shillings to Dublin, instead of one pound as now charged by rail. It is not my intention to enter into all the detail of the bad management of the Enniskillen lines of railway, as no person is better aware than I am that nothing I could write could by any possibility bring the character of these railways in the estimation of the public to a lower level than that on which it at present stands; but having, by means of this controversy of railways and tramways, introduced the small end of the wedge into the minds of the people of Enniskillen, I wish to drive it further on, and hope to awaken them into a sense of the immense loss they and this country are at present sustaining by the bad management of these lines, I hope not without some success. I can recollect, before the introduction of railways, many and keen and desperate fought battles for new high roads to the different market towns—when it was well understood that the better the road accommodation the better the market—that when all the market towns got roads, then the question arose which should have the best roads, and hills were cut down, hollows filled up, and the crooked made straight at enormous cost, and will the people of Enniskillen not see that the question is now not whether there is a railway to their town, but what sort is the railway? How is it conducted? what are the fares—the speed? are the managers and servants attentive to the wants of the public? I state it, without fear of contradiction, that the railway from Dublin to Enniskillen is the terror of all travellers—not to be used when it can be avoided—that the fare and freights on both the lines are preposterous and ridiculous, and if your paper has denounced rack-renting landlords, why not denounce those rack-faring and freighting companies. If the shareholders, blindly led, will not perceive the cause of no dividends, will the people of Enniskillen shut their eyes to the cause that closes the hotels and their shops? Will they, like the shareholders, be content with a report read by and spoken to by the Earl of Erne?—both report and speech being of that character known by the phrase of "catching larks when the sky falls." The Earl of Erne has now for many years been trying to catch his larks, and if he proceeds in a manner conducive to the public good, no person will wish him better success, or with a heartier will, than myself, as I firmly believe that he has been actuated by a single purpose in all his transactions connected with the railway—"that of finishing it as speedily as possible, and making it a paying concern when finished." But I must reiterate the statement I made when I left the board as a director, "that neither the Earl of Erne nor the board had anything to say to the management of the line or its affairs;" and I must also state my opinion that when the Earl of Erne and the board refused the offer of another company to make the line that they, unintentionally, no doubt, inflicted a grievous wrong on their own shareholders and the public. I enclose you an article taken from the *Times* newspaper, and I will feel obliged by your inserting it, as perhaps it may meet the eye of some of the directors, perhaps some of the people of Enniskillen may also read it, and as it was not written to meet their special case it may be read with more effect. I also enclose you a letter I received from the traffic manager of the Brighton and South Coast Railway, which I received under the following circumstances:—I wrote to Mr. Walker, to Londonderry, to send me five tons of sea sand, first inquiring the railway charge for carriage. He sent me their answer—"Eight and sixpence a ton for any quantity." I wrote to the directors of the Enniskillen Railway and also to the manager of the Brighton line—the distance from London to Brighton, and from Londonderry to Lowtherstown road being the same. They made me no answer. I received the enclosed business-like answer from the manager of the Brighton line. At the last assizes I was surprised that some gentlemen of great influence in the country should bring before the Grand Jury the question of not permitting the Ulster Canal to be closed. I could not conceive that, with railways open, such a canal could be of any use. I have a very large quantity of different kinds of timber; timber merchants in Glasgow and Paisley have for the last two years been continually writing to me about this timber, but in all cases the railway charges put a stop to any sale. Some time since, one more active than the others came over here special, and, failing to make any terms with the railway companies, he turned his attention to the Ulster Canal, and found that by taking out a licence he could get the timber much cheaper by that mode of conveyance than by the rail. What means the Enniskillen people will adopt, if any, to remedy these matters I am not aware. We of Lowtherstown purpose to put one or more steamboats on the river from Derry to Strabane, if the Strabane people assist us, and relays of carts on the Indian principle, the carts to go the through journey, not the horses, they being changed every eight miles *via* Castlederg and Ederney to Lowtherstown. Hoping the importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for the length of this letter—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Henry Mervyn Irvine D'Arcy.

Subjoined is the letter referred to above:—

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.
Goods Department,
Willow Walk, Bermondsey, S.E.
3rd September, 1860.

Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 30th ult., I beg to say we convey coals from our Deptford wharf to Brighton station, at 4s 6d per ton, including wharfage—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. Farmer.

H. M. I. D'Arcy, Esq.

CORK CITY ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

This regatta, which had to be postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Friday, came off on Monday, under very auspicious circumstances. The weather was beautiful, the day being calm, with brilliant sunshine. Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the sports immense crowds assembled on the New Wall and the opposite side of the river. The City Club House Quay was enlivened with the presence of several ladies, while the band of the Cork City Artillery added to the pleasure of the spectators by performing at intervals. The first race, at half-past three o'clock, was to have been between second-class four-oared yawls, but none of the boats entered came "to the scratch," and three boats started. These, however, did not pay the entrance fees, and the race was not recognised. The second race took place immediately after, between pair oared wherries, pulled by watermen, when the following started:—

Name	Owner	Colour
Pauline	James Ward	White and red border
Lurline	Jeremiah Sullivan	Green
Emma	L Horgan	Blue
Sea Pike	E Connell	Do.
Thought	J Moynihan	Tricolour

The course was from the Club Quay round a flag boat anchored astern of a life buoy, in the river opposite Tivoly Point, and back—a distance of about four miles. This was a tolerably fair race, and was won by the Sea Pike, by two lengths ahead of the Pauline, which came in second. The prize was £3.

The third race was between first-class yawls, rowed by amateurs. Prize £3. For this race two boats, the Paddy (white) and the Irishman (red), started, the course being the same every race. It was not a close race. The Paddy won, but an objection having been entered that she did not row the course, the prize was not awarded.

The next race came off a little after four o'clock, between four oared barges, rowed by water-men, the prize being £4. The following started:—

Name	Owner	Colour
Ear of Barley	Michael Leary	White
Mary Anne	D. Cronin	Red
Lochinvar	Arthur O'Leary	Yellow

This was a good race, and the Mary Anne came in winner by almost four lengths, followed by Ear of Barley.

The next race was between the following whale boats, for a prize of £3:—

Name	Owner	Colour
Water Lily	Humphreys	White
Wild Irish Girl	Ellis	Blue

Won by Water Lily.

The great event of the day, the first-class gig race between gentlemen amateurs, under 21 years, members of recognised rowing clubs, for the Leahy Challenge Cup, now came off, and the utmost anxiety was evinced by the numerous spectators to witness the contest, on the result of which some heavy bets were dependent. Exactly at 10 minutes to six o'clock, the following boats started:—

Blonde, Lee Rowing Club, blue. Crew—Cox, R. Gibson, J. M. Perrier, R. White, D. M'Donald, —— Grey.

Mystery, C C R C, red and white. Crew—Cox, D D Keane, E M'Donnell, R W Wade, G Downing, R Downing.

Dodge, C C R C, white and red. Crew—Cox, W Riordan, T Callaghan, W Hegarty, P Curran, R Cronin.

Sylph, C H R C, blue. Crew—Cox, W Wheeler, James Wheeler, F H Dunbar, H Carroll, H H Pollock.

The start was a beautiful one. They had pulled only a few strokes when the Dodge unshipped an oar, owing to which she was thrown back some distance behind the others. The Blonde, Sylph, and Mystery kept well together for a short time, when the Sylph got two lengths ahead of her adversaries. The Sylph rounded the buoy about a length before the Mystery, the Dodge being a close third. Acting under a misconception of the course, the crew of the Blonde pulled round another buoy moored at the Glanmire side of the right one, and in a line with it, in consequence of which they lost ground. On the return the pulling of all the crews was excellent, the Sylph still keeping the lead by about two lengths, and eventually winning by fully three lengths, the Mystery coming in second. It was admitted on all hands that this was one of the most fairly and beautifully contested races ever ran on the river. An objection was lodged by the crew of the Blonde, that their boat was wrongly steered, but it was immediately over-ruled. It will be remembered that the Blonde is the boat in which the London crew won at the Glenbrook Regatta. She was purchased by the Lee Rowing Club, and she was rowed and steered on the present occasion by young gentlemen from Blackrock, who pulled in excellent style, considering the short time they have been in training. It should be also mentioned that the crew of the winning boat, the Sylph, were also but a very brief period in training, and their triumph is, therefore, the more creditable. Another race of no interest succeeded this, and the day's proceedings terminated with a display of fireworks from the Club House Quay.—*Cork Daily Herald*.

QUALITY OF GRAIN IN PRODUCTION OF CROPS.

(Translated from the French of the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* expressly for the *Mark-lane Express*.)

Seeds which have not acquired their full development, and all the qualities of the species they represent, generally yield but weak products. There may be exceptions, but the facts which I shall cite appear very conclusive.

Seeds that are incomplete for want of maturity cannot produce complete types. Do we not find similar results in animals that are too young or too old? A bull, a cow, a horse, whose members are incompletely formed cannot impart what it does not possess. A decrepid animal, too—can it impart what it has lost? I think not. Dogs of a breed whose tails have been cut for many generations are born without tails. I have had pigs in a similar condition. Cows without horns produce similar calves.

In gardening, we obtain plants deprived of certain organs; others which have them in abundance, and which end in producing varieties. Thus eschalottes which have been too long sown near onions yield no longer any seed, and become useless. For the same reason, some varieties of potatoes have ceased flowering, because we take them up for a long time before the period of flowering. Seed taken from flax and hemp of great height, but not having acquired their full maturity, yield very small products; and if we continue to harvest it before it is fully ripe, the plants will go on diminishing in vigour and height to such an extent, that after some years our flax and hemp seeds will be transformed into dwarf species.

Colza, of the large kind, which we harvest before its complete maturity, in order to avoid losing the seed, diminish in height after a few years. If afterwards we allow these degenerated species to attain maturity, we shall restore their size by degrees, until they reach the point from which they had declined. We may therefore diminish or increase in size the breeds of animals and species of plants by employing for reproduction, individuals that have acquired all the seed qualities, and are capable of transmitting them; or else by taking others imperfect, and unable to impart what they do not possess.

Twelve or fifteen years ago, trefoil sown in one of my fields, after presenting in autumn the finest appearance, disappeared in the spring. The leaves shrivelled up, the stalks did not rise, the major part of the plants dried, and were attacked with a species of decay. I attributed this disease at first to the state of the soils, then to the temperature; in short, to three or four other causes more or less likely; but the bad quality of the seed did not occur to my mind.

Some years later I harvested, before its full maturity, some rye that I had sown for forage, and which, not being able to consume it in proper time, was kept to make bands. It was cut while yet green; but the grain, in appearance ripe, had probably not acquired that degree of perfection indispensable for reproducing its species. I sowed this rye in order to obtain forage in the spring. It came up well, and exhibited a good vegetation at first; then the foliage became yellow and wasted, and the soil became so denuded, that I found it necessary to plough it up to replace it with another crop. Many causes were alleged for it, but the true one remained still unknown. Last year, however, in a field of three hectares, which had borne a fine crop of beetroot, I sowed in April barley and clover. In two-thirds of the field I sowed clover seed of middling quality that had been taken from very vigorous plants, but the heads had not ripened in a uniform manner. In the other part, I sowed seed perfectly ripe, and of the best quality.

At the time of harvest, after having cleared the field of cereal crops, the clover was fine throughout, and the field presented a uniform aspect. As the clover was high enough to be mown, it was cut for forage in October, and it maintained its fine appearance until December. Towards that time many of the stools of the clover in that part where we had sown the bad seed dried up; then others; and at last, in the spring, there remained of them only a few tufts, here and there the rest had either died out or were so poor that we could no longer reckon upon them; they seemed to have been pierced by insects. Those stools, proceeding probably from the refuse seeds, still subsisted, and yielded a middling crop, being few in number; the second cutting was rather better, but still it was meagre. In that part in which the good seed was sown I retained a good crop of forage, cut green, and the second cutting was very fine, very thick, and seemed of a different species.

In view of this fact, I recollected my first pasture of trefoil and rye, and of some sowings of wheat, which had the same result. When farmers come to me for seed of my large beetroots, in order to have them of the same size on their farms, I say to them, "Dung well and plough deep, and you will have them as fine with any other seed." In the meanwhile, I have often been assured by them that they have sown my seed, and others less ripe, and the beetroot proceeding from them appeared not to be of the same species.

I will not go so far as to say that everything depends upon the seed; for a good seed committed to a bad soil, or one badly prepared, will assuredly yield a bad crop; whilst seed of an ordinary quality will sometimes succeed in a good soil. But I am satisfied, from observations which I have had the opportunity of making during an extended practice, that the choice of seed is very important, and that we cannot make too great sacrifices to obtain seeds well harvested, and that have arrived at their full maturity.

J. Bodin,
Director of the Agricultural School of Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine).

CHEMICO-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER.

At the last monthly meeting—William Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., M.P., in the chair;

Mr. John C. Boyd read two papers on a

"NEW METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AMMONIA.

"The discovery of an economical method of manufacturing ammonia would be one of the most valuable services which chemistry could render to agriculture and commerce. Ammonia is the essential agent in manure. Guano, for example, is nothing else than the union of a certain number of ammoniacal salts; and in all the artificial manures at present in use, ammonia and azote, in the state of nitric acid, are the fundamental substances. At present ammonia is procured from only one source—viz., from animal substances. The remains of various animal substances, when submitted to decomposition by heat in chemical manufactories, furnish the salts of ammonia which are found in commerce, and which serve the purposes of agriculture. Ammonia, however, thus procured is necessarily made at a high price, so that an economical method of manufacturing this alkali is a desideratum which has been sought after for some time past.

"A distinguished member of the 'Society of Arts of London,' Mr. Williams, of Neath, has lately published an experiment in manufacturing chemistry which appears of great importance in this matter. Mr. Williams has succeeded in producing ammonia on a large scale, by bringing together, under the influence of heat, a mixture of steam and compounds of oxygen and azote. It is now generally known that sulphuric acid is prepared in commerce by bringing into contact, in large leaden chambers, sulphurous acid gas, arising from the combustion of sulphur in atmospheric air, and nitrous gas, procured from the decomposition of nitrate of soda. There is a continual escape from those leaden chambers of a gas which is not azote, as was at one time supposed, but a compound of oxygen and azote, the exact nature of which Mr. Williams has not determined. It is by means of this gaseous azotic compound and steam, when submitted to a high temperature, that this chemist has succeeded in manufacturing ammonia economically.

"Mr. Williams made, in 1856, the first trial of this means of producing ammonia, in the manufactory of sulphuric acid at Pontardan, directed by Messrs. Lewis and Pollard. Above the pipe from which the gas issued from the sulphuric acid chamber escapes, Mr. Williams placed a tube of iron, 2½ metres in length, and 35 centimetres in diameter. This tube was fixed in a furnace, in which it could be heated to redness, and received at the same time with the gas from the chamber a continual current of steam. The tube was also filled with fragments of charcoal. The temperature being raised to redness, the vapour of the water acted on the azotic gas from the chamber; the oxygen of the water united with the carbon of the charcoal, forming carbonic acid; the hydrogen, at the same time, uniting with the azote forming ammonia, which was seized by the carbonic acid, thus giving carbonate of ammonia.

"The carbonate of ammonia thus formed was sent into a leaden cistern containing sulphuric acid, which was placed at the end of the apparatus, and thus produced sulphate of ammonia. Thus, by this operation, we obtain an ammoniacal salt by employing only the vapour of water and a gas without value, since it has hitherto been useless. This is the first example of the formation of ammonia by mineral agents alone.

"Mr. Williams has not pursued his researches very far; at first he had determined to take a patent for his discovery, but he has since abandoned this idea, and gives his observations to the public

"Notwithstanding that the results obtained by the author are unsatisfactory, we are convinced that in the end they will be successful; and we now call this subject to the attention of the practical chemists of all countries. The problem of the production of ammonia at a cheap rate is of great importance to agriculture The manufacturing of manures at a low price will be the consequence of the solution of this problem. It is, then, greatly to be desired that the idea of the English chemist should be promptly carried out.

"The importance of the economical production of ammonia is so well understood in England that for some years past the Society of Arts have offered a considerable sum as a prize to whoever should succeed in making the discovery. The Society of Arts has even indicated the method which it thinks most likely to succeed in solving the desired problem. The prize which it offers has for its object the economical production of ammonia by means of the azote of the air and the vapour of water. However, every attempt hitherto made to combine the azote of the air with the hydrogen of water directly has failed. It appears that free azote is altogether without action on the vapour of water, and to succeed it is requisite that the azote should be evolved from a state of combination, or, as is said in chemistry, be in a nascent state, that is, just evolved from a combination. In this experiment of Mr. Williams the azote is in a nascent state—it being given out from a combination with oxygen, and this is, doubtless, the cause of the success of the operation. However that may be, we mention these facts, which are of great importance to agriculture, and we trust that practical chemists will turn their attention to them."

THE DUTCH FLAX CROP.

The following circular has been received by Messrs. Gamble and Ure, of Belfast:—

"Rotterdam, 14th Sept. 1860.

"Up to the present time only about a third of our flax crop has been housed; the remainder has still to undergo the precarious processes of retting and grassing, which have been much retarded by the weather. Of the stored flax we have this week received samples from all parts of the country, and can, on the whole, report favourably of these. The flax is generally of a medium length, and possesses a good deal of soft spinning quality, combined with considerable toughness. Our present opinion of the crop would thus be, that it will yield a large quantity of fibre suitable for warp and weft yarns, with a smaller proportion of strong pounding thread flax.

"The yield of fibre from the straw is nearly a fourth less than was expected; as, however, the acreage sown was far greater than last year, we may fairly anticipate a full average supply of flax during the coming season.

"We think it likely that a small quantity of flax may appear at market towards the close of this month, but we shall not get liberal supplies till the end of October.

"In the Friesland districts some little new flax has already been offered, and found eager purchasers at extravagant prices, from £60 to £90 per ton. These early samples were of good quality. Unfortunately, the bulk of the crop is not likely to turn out so well, as much of the flax is supposed to have sustained damage from the heavy rains during the month of August.

"We trust these few particulars may be of some interest to you. We shall follow them up with further details as soon as we get better acquainted with the nature of the new crop.—(Signed)

"Collins & Maingay."

ANNUAL SALE OF STOCK AT PARK-PLACE, TASHINNY.

Longford, Monday.—As pre-advertised, the above auction took place to-day, under the superintendence of Messrs. Ganly, Sons, and Parker, auctioneers. The day was beautifully fine, and suited to the occasion. The attendance was, as on all former occasions, large and influential, and comprised many of the *elite* of the county, while not a few extensive buyers appeared from the North and West of Ireland. The stock appeared to be in the very best condition, displaying both attention in breeding and carefulness in stalling, during the very inclement weather of the past season.

The sale opened at a quarter past twelve, with the breeding ewes, and the different lots exhibited ranged in price from 48s to 81s; hogget ewes, 46s to 95s; hogget wethers, 47s 6d to 58s; ewe lambs, 32s 6d to 52s; wether do, 35 to 41s. There was a very sharp competition for rams; some splendid animals sold at £5 1s to £9; hogget rams, £4 5s to £10. After the sale of the sheep, most of the gentry and farmers present retired to partake of a grand luncheon, provided by the spirited proprietor, A. Bole, Esq., J.P., and on their return the sale of the horned stock was proceeded with. Some of the highly-bred cattle sold at from 40 guineas to 42 guineas. Three-year-old bullocks up to £19 5s; three year old heifers, £15; one and a half year old bullocks, £8 to £9 7s 6d; year and a half old heifers, £7 to £7 17s 6d.—*From a Correspondent*.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Patrick Reilly.

There was a meeting in this case for final examination The bankrupt had been a draper in Belfast.

The assignees were represented by Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Ardill and Stephens, solicitors; and Mr. Smyth, instructed by Mr. M'Kenny, appeared for the bankrupt.

The bankrupt was examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C.—He stated that he never kept any account of sales made, and could only arrive at the amount of goods sold by the amount of money received.

In reply to Mr. Smyth, the bankrupt said he had offered his creditors 10s in the pound secured, but it was refused.

Judge Berwick observed that in this case, as in every other which came before him, he would take care to mark the conduct of the party who understood bookkeeping, but kept no accounts for the information of his creditors. This was the case of a man who, after he knew he was in a great degree in insolvent circumstances, went on selling for three weeks and upwards, and never kept a scrap of paper to show what the produce of these sales was, and he thought that told very much against him.

The case stands adjourned.

In re Patrick Kearney.

The bankrupt was an hotel keeper in Talbot-street, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., who appeared for the assignees, said it did not appear to him there was anything in the statement offered by the bankrupt calling for particular remark, but he would examine him with reference to one or two matters.

The bankrupt was then examined, and at the conclusion of the examination,

His Lordship said he was satisfied with the conduct of the bankrupt, and passed the final examination.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. J. Perry.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Serious Case of Stabbing.—A man, named James Shields, was brought up in custody of Acting-sergeant 16 A, charged with having seriously if not fatally wounded a young man, named Patrick Caffrey, by stabbing him with a large knife, which caused his bowels to protrude. It appeared from the evidence that the wounded man, in company with three other men, had been drinking in a public-house, kept by a Mr. Coolahan, in Werburgh-street, on Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock. The prisoner considered that Caffrey was not spending as much money for drink as his companions, and remarked that he was a mean man in consequence. Caffrey denied that he was mean, and a dispute arose between them. Shields, it appeared, struck Caffrey, and then quickly [illegible] the shop, and ran up an entrance called Darby-court, followed by Caffrey. Shields stumbled and fell, and on the [illegible] man coming up to him, he drew the knife, a most [illegible] weapon, and brutally stabbed him in the groin. [illegible] fell to the ground, exclaiming that he had been stabbed. The prisoner was instantly seized by some men [illegible] handed over to the custody of the police. Caffrey [illegible] conveyed to Mercer's Hospital, when the wound was [illegible] discovered to be of a most dangerous character, having penetrated the inner coating of the stomach. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.—The prisoner was remanded.

Esther Payne was brought up in custody, charged with having maliciously disturbed the inmates of the house No. 10, Harrington-street, by loudly and wantonly knocking at the door at an early hour yesterday morning.—She was convicted, and ordered to find bail, in default of which she was ordered to be imprisoned for one month.

Police-constable Thomas [illegible], 28 A, charged a woman named Mary Dillon with having violently assaulted him, at Golden-lane, on Friday evening.—She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A car-driver, named Edward D[illegible], badge 2,441, was sent for trial to the commission, for having driven over Police-constable Charles O'Neill, 119 E, at the King's Bridge Terminus.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

William Sheridan was charged with assaulting a girl, named Mary Mullen, in a house near Ormond Market.—He was ordered to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour.

Mary Nolan was charged with the unlawful possession of a sheet, which had been taken out of a house in Denmark-street. The prisoner admitted that she had it, but said that she found it in a yard.—The case was remanded.

Bridget Henley was charged with ill treating her child in the station-house, Frederick-lane. It appeared from the evidence of Police-constable 48 C, that she gave the child several blows on the head.—She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

County Galway Cricket Club.—At a meeting of the members of this club, held on Thursday evening last, at the Railway Hotel, the following were appointed officers for the ensuing year:—Capt. O'Hara, president; E. Brunskill, vice-president; A. W. Browne, hon. treasurer; W. Harcourt, secretary; Capt. G. V. Hare, F. Quinn, Captain G. W. Maunsell, E. Ireland, W. H. Butler, R. D. Burke, and J. Reddington, jun., members of committee.

Colonial Salmon.—A correspondent of one of the country journals has made a notable discovery. He says it is consistent with his own knowledge and that of some scores of persons besides—whose testimony we have no doubt is of equal value—that "salmon" are to be found in the rivers of "some parts of Australia," and he expresses great surprise that, in lamentable ignorance of what our own waters can supply, money should be spent in endeavouring to bring over living ova of the salmon from English streams. Has the writer of the paragraph referred to, who, according to the *Bendigo Advertiser*, is "entitled to credence," ever seen a veritable British salmon? Would he know a salmon if it were shown him, fresh and sparkling from the stream? We venture to say that he knows nothing about the noble fish that every man who has ever had one for half an hour at the end of his line, or has seen one smoking hot on the dinner table, desires to see introduced into Australian waters. We need hardly take the trouble to contradict the writer in the *Bendigo Advertiser*, by saying that the true salmon does not at present exist in the Southern Seas nor in the streams of any country south of the line. The Victorian sportsman has as much chance of finding a capercailzie on Keilor Plains, or a ptarmigan on the sides of our Gipps' Land, Ben Cruachan, as the patient angler has of finding a fresh grilse in the Saltwater or the Barwon. There is no doubt a native fish known to seaside Waltonians as the "salmon," and, at a distance, it looks not unlike the British fish. It has a head very like the true salmon. Its shape is that of a well-fed Tay salmon; its tail and fins bear a strong resemblance to those of its namesake, and its action when taken from the water helps the novice to the delusion that he has basketed a veritable salmon. But there ends the resemblance. The scales are not those of the British fish, and when placed on the table the difference is something remarkable. The colonial salmon is a poor-eating fellow—worse than the worst kelt—and poisonous at times, even beyond the other fish of these seas. He bears as much resemblance when on the table to the true salmon as a flat-head does to a John Dory, or a bream to a fresh-caught Lochfine herring! Let us once get the true salmon naturalised in Gipps' Land rivers, and the believers in the salmon of these seas will soon acknowledge the immeasurable inferiority of the latter as a table fish.—*Argus*.

Holloway's Pills—Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn [illegible] digestion extracts from his victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort and happiness if they only remember these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, useful, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, &c.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Evans—September 13, at Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of Dr. Evans, late of Limerick, of a son.

Gibbins—September 14, at Westville House, Ballyhooley, the wife of R. E. Gibbins, Esq., of a son.

Kavanagh—September 15, at Dunville-avenue, Rathmines, the wife of James W. Kavanagh, Esq., of her seventh son and thirteenth child.

Yates—September 15, at Kilnamore House, Donadea, county Kildare, the wife of M. B. Yates, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 16, at the Cathedral, Barbadoes, Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlayne, 3rd West India Regiment, to Charlotte Louisa, second daughter of the Bishop of Barbadoes.

Jackson and Moore—August 13, at Gibraltar, by the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Captain Pilkington Jackson, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Moore B.A., Chaplain to the Forces.

Munkittrick and Whyte—September 18, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. John Whyte Fisher, cousin to the bride, Mr. James Munkittrick, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Whyte, Esq.

Tucker and Bennett—August 14, at Colombo, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ceylon, T. Reeve Tucker, Esq., to Elizabeth Sarah, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Bennett, late of her Majesty's 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

Warren and Victor—July 14, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. — Moule, Falkland George Edgworth Warren, Captain Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Lieutenant Dawson Warren, Royal Artillery, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant T. G. Victor, R.N.

Willis and Young—September 13, at Aston Church, Yorkshire, by the Hon and Rev. William Howard, Rector of Whiston, assisted by the Rev. E. Bucknall Estcourt, Rector of Eckington, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick A. Willis, C.B. son of Major-General Willis, R.A., to Augusta Emma, eldest daughter of John G. Young, Esq. of Brighton.

DEATHS.

Brown—September 14, at his residence, Donoughmore, Thomas Brown, Esq., aged 50 years.

Cox—September 15, at Balheary, Swords, of rapid consumption, Frances Marion Cox, second daughter of the late J. A. Cox, Esq., of Dorchester.

Farran—at Bangalore, India, deeply regretted by her family and friends, Elizabeth, relict of the late General Charles Farran, of the E.I.C.S.

Macdonald—September 18, at Fortrush, Kate Sillery, wife of D. Macdonald, Esq., C.E., Londonderry.

Peoham—September 15, at Dalkey, after a short illness, Miss S. S. Popham, of Cork.

Rynd—August 31, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Arthur Hampden, the infant son of Major Rynd, 62nd Regiment, aged six months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Sept. 18.—Arrived—Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Edward, Cork, malt; Henry, Wexford, malt; Charles Edward, Cork, malt; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; 6 colliers.

Sailed—Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Hercules (s), Holyhead, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Belfast, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Sept. 19.
Morning 1h 16m. Evening 1h 43m.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America). Signor Mario, Signor Arigio, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Ciampi, Signor Forti, and Signor Ciampi, Profundo, Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.
On This THURSDAY, Sept. 20th, MARTA—Lionel, Piunketto, Signor Graziani, Tristano, Signor Ciampi; Signor Kinni, Lady Harriette, Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia.
On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21st (First time in Dublin) OPERA of ORPHEO & EURIDICE. After which Scenes—DON BUCEFALO—by Signor Ciampi. The Last Act of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame [illegible]
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, IL TROVATORE.
SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, at Two o'clock, In which Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Gassier, Signor Ciampi, and the other Eminent [illegible]
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that [illegible] Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery [illegible]. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
Mr. Harris, in conjunction with Mr. Willert Beale, has the honour to announce the SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860. Supported by the following Artistes:
Madame Grisi, Mdlle. Orvil (Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia), and Madame Gassier, Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise. Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Ciampi, Signor Operti, Signor Victor, King of Sardinia.
Conductor—Signor Vianesi.
PROGRAMME.
PARTE PRIMA.
Fantasia—"Pour le Piano" (Norma) Signor Operti.
Canzone—"Il Bacio" Signor Kinni.
Duetto—"Far Valli" Mdlle. Orvil and Signor Luise.
Aria—"Veneziana, Canzone di Venezia." Signor Ciampi.
Cavatina—"Ernani involami" (Ernani) Madame Gassier.
Song—"Home, sweet Home" (by special desire). Madame Grisi.
Song—"Good bye, Sweetheart." Signor Mario.
Trio—"Qual volutta" (Lombardi) Madame Gassier, Signor Luise, and Signor [illegible]
PARTE SECONDA.
Terzetto—"Papataci" Sig. Mario, Sig. Ciampi, and Sig. Graziani.
Aria—"Al dolce guidami" (Anna Bolena) Madame Grisi.
Romanza—"Perche dell'aure" (Torquato) Signor Graziani.
Duetto—"Oh guarda che figura" Madame Grisi and Signor Ciampi.
Valz di Venzano Madame Gassier.
Aria—"Voi che sapete" (by desire) Mdlle. Orvil.
Canzone—"El Desterado" Sig. Luise
Finale—"Oscuramo Carlo" (Ernani) Tutti.
Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two. Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance [illegible] Gallery, 3s.; entrance Lombard-street. Tickets to be had [illegible] Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; [illegible] Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, [illegible] Wiseheart, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westmoreland-street.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, (as the Company open in Birmingham, on Monday, September), Of the Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND MISS JULIA GOULD, FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
On THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. [illegible] ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. The First Part of the Entertainment will be [illegible] BUCKLEY'S BRASS BAND.
To conclude with Buckley's Travestie on BELLINI'S SONNAMBULA.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment [illegible] Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.; Promenade, [illegible] Tickets and places for Reserved Seats [illegible] in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 47, Lower Sackville-street. Children in Arms not admitted.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS, ROTUNDO.
Entrance from Cavendish-row. Mr. Bell, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, announces that, on resuming his Course of Popular English, Irish, Scottish, and American Authors, he [illegible] three evenings, have the honour of introducing his [illegible] A. MELVILLE BELL, Esq., Professor of Elocution and Vocal Physiology, whose various Lectures and Works on Elocution [illegible] received with the highest marks of public and pr[illegible]
On MONDAY EVENING, September 24, ON ORATORY AND ORATORS, with numerous Illustrations, by the Messrs. Bell, [illegible] with an Original Story (written for A. M. Bell, Esq.) A LEAP YEAR WOOING.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September [illegible] Dickens' "CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," with Miscellaneous Illustrations, by the Messrs. Bell.
On FRIDAY EVENING, September [illegible] Shakspere's "MERCHANT OF VENICE," Hood's "Golden Legend of Miss Kilmansegg," and "A Ballad of Ninety-eight."
Admission—One Shilling. Juniors, Half-price. Reserved Seats, [illegible] The Readings will be commenced at Eight o'clock. Tickets may be had of the principal Book and Music [illegible] Mr. Bell, 1, Kildare-place.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, CURRAGH.
The opening services will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26, 1860, when the Rev. Thomas T. N. Hull, [illegible] Missionary and Chaplain at Gibraltar and Malta, [illegible] at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Six p.m. The [illegible] Sermon will be devoted to the purposes of the [illegible] A Special Train, at reduced Fares, from Dublin [illegible] bridge Terminus at half-past Ten o'clock a.m. [illegible] Lucan, 10-55; Hazelhatch and Celbridge, 11-[illegible] Sallins, 11-30, arriving at the Curragh, within a [illegible] Church, in time for the first service, and will [illegible] evening, after the second service. Refreshments will be supplied on the most moderate [illegible] This House of Worship has been provided by [illegible] supply the spiritual wants of the Wesleyan soldiers [illegible] this camp. All who desire to promote the best interests of [illegible] of our country, are requested to forward their [illegible] presence and contributions. Subscriptions from those who cannot attend will be acknowledged by the Treasurers, Rev. James [illegible] Gloucester-street, and Alexander Hall, Esq., W[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. PATRONS: EDWARD FETHERSTON H. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, Esqrs.
THE MEETINGS of the ASSOCIATION [illegible] of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday [illegible] Five o'clock, and every Friday evening, at Eight [illegible] Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and [illegible] of the Methodism School-house, at Eight o'clock, [illegible] Men are affectionately invited. No introduction [illegible] W. J. [illegible]

FOUND, on the 11th September, a PORT[illegible] Any person applying at Mr. William [illegible] street, Kingstown, giving particulars and what [illegible] it by paying cost of advertisement.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.
LOWER TALDREWS AND CLOGAU SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company, [illegible] incorporated, with Limited Liability; and a large [illegible] having been applied for, the Directors will proceed [illegible] applications, and make the requisite allotment [illegible] 21st of September.
(By order of the Board) G. REDD[illegible]
Temporary Offices, 30, Bridge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.

LOWER TALDREWS AND CLOGAU SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
All applications for Shares must be sent in to the Secretary, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of S[illegible]
(By order of the Board) G. REDD[illegible]

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT [illegible] STREET.
Messrs. WILSON, CARROLL, MARTIN, and [illegible] fully acknowledge the receipt of £[illegible] the subscription made by Miss DOYLE, being the [illegible] this date, for this unfortunate [illegible] They have this day lodged in the Royal [illegible] £[illegible] 10s. 6d., being the amount after deducting [illegible] Postage, &c. Further contributions will be received up to [illegible] when the accounts will be closed.

THE undersigned desire to bring [illegible] benevolent public the following very [illegible] case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a [illegible] [illegible]